Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH.....AUGUST 27, 1841.

Mr. Irwin.—This gentleman, by his course in Congress, has disappointed and grieved his friends, and we think misrepresented the wishes of a large majority of his constituents. But he will doubtless be at home before long, when he can be heard in his own defence, and we hope he may be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, though we confess we see no ground for an explanation which will satisfy those who gave him their votes.

The Proposition—The editor of the Advocate proposes to publish the Antimasonic Address, if we will publish the Address of the Extra pay Whig Committee.

Their Address was issued in favor of their ticket, and as that is very likely to be out of the field, two persons having already withdrawn, we do not see the propriety of circulating it.

That editor probably wrote his proposition *before* he received Mr. Robinson's withdrawal, and will perhaps now perceive the propriety of doing as the Advocate did, in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, supporting the Antimasonic Ticket. If he does that we shall be glad to forget past collisions, and to let harmony and concord take the place of discord and angry discussions between the parties. For the present, therefore, we decline, a positive reply to his proposition.

Wm. O'H. Robinson, Esq.—We are gratified to find by the card of this gentleman, which we publish to day, that he has seen the propriety of withdrawing his name from the head of the ticket which was nominated by a few discontented masonic Whigs and their dupes.—He occupied a position in which he could do but little either of good or harm except to himself, and certainly there was nothing in the present circumstances which would dignify self immolation.

We had hoped that our friends, Messrs. Riddle and Forsythe, would have been the first to follow the prompt and patriotic example of Mr. Loomis, in quitting that ticket, and we confidently trust that they will very soon follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, Robinson and Loomis, and thus leave a fair field for the two tickets.

The foolish suggestion of the dull headed editor of the Advocate, about nominating other persons to supply the places of Robinson and Loomis, will, no doubt, be disregarded.

Land ho!—The Bank Bill passed the House.—We congratulate our readers, that we have the pleasure of announcing that the Bill to charter the "Fiscal Corporation of the United States," passed the House on Monday evening last, by a vote of 125 to 94. Mr. *Adams* and Mr. *Marshall*, who voted against the former bill, voting in the affirmative, and WM. W. IRWIN and HENRY A. WISE in the negative.

During the pendency of the bill Mr. W. W. Irwin moved to amend the 9th article of the 11th section, by striking out all that portion which restricts the Corporation to dealings in any thing except *foreign bills of exchange, &c., &c.*, and inserting that part of Mr. Ewing's *projet*, which restricted the Corporation to "*dealing in promissory notes, called bills of exchange*," &c., &c. The amendment was lost, ayes 48, noes 108. Certain other amendments were offered by Mr. Irwin and rejected. He then at the close of the debate inquired if a motion for indefinite postponement would be in order. The chair decided in the negative.

Again, after the vote had been taken on the engrossment of the Bill, and just as the final vote was about to be taken, Mr. Irwin asked the Speaker if it would be in order to move that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed until the first Monday in December next. The Speaker said the motion would not be in order. Thus it appears that our Representative did every thing in his power to defeat the bill.

The Bill, as it passed the House, gives the Bank, or Corporation, power to deal in foreign bills of exchange, including bills or drafts drawn in one State or Territory, and payable in another, and is strictly a bank of deposite, issues, and exchange. Mr. Irwin's amendment conferred the power of *discounting*, which he knew the President had declared he would not sanction, and had his amendment carried it would have defeated the whole bill.—The friends of the bill would have been glad to have incorporated such an amendment, could it have received the executive approval. But the object now is to get such a bank as we *can*—not such a Bank as we *want*. We sincerely hope the Bill may pass the Senate and receive the Executive sanction, that the country may know what to depend on.

After the Bill had passed, the title of it was amended as follows, "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." The bill was then sent to the Senate.

Pennsylvania, her resources and credit.—We have occupied a considerable portion of our columns to-day with an article on the above subjects, from the Harrisburgh Intelligencer. Let no one be deterred from a perusal of this article by its length and statistical character, for we can assure them that if a Pennsylvania heart beats within their bosoms, they will rise from its perusal proud of their citizenship in so noble a state. It is habitual in some parts of the Union to cry down Pennsylvania.—Her barren hills, frowning mountains, gaping coal pits, sombre towns, dingy and rustic looking inhabitants, and last, though not least, her big Dutch barns, and fat horses, form the subject of many a trifling remark, or attempt at wit, by our aristocratic neighbors at the South, or our immediate commercial and agricultural neighbors at the north.

But if carefully looked into it will be found that Pennsylvania possesses within herself more of the elements of permanent and increasing prosperity than any state in the Union.—Her hills, so far from being barren, are quite fertile, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and especially well adapted to the cultivation of the great staple of New York and the West—wheat. Her valleys are not surpassed in fertility by any portion of the Globe. Her mountains and hills contain embedded within their bowels, inexhaustible quantities of coal and iron of the very best qualities, and easy of access. Her forests grow large bodies of pine and other timber, of the best kind for building purposes, while marble, stone, and clay for brick, are abundant—and, except the first, widely diffused. Her hills and valleys are well watered—her climate temperate and healthy—her location, stretching from the navigable harbors of the Atlantic, to the vast lakes emptying into the St. Lawrence and the beautiful rivers of the Mississippi valley, is unsurpassed—her inhabitants, temperate, fugal, industrious, enterprising and independent.

Other States may boast of their fertile plains, their cotton and rice fields, their endless prairies, their immense wheat districts, &c.—Pennsylvania possesses the elements for the support of a larger population, in more wealth and substantial comfort, on the same number of square miles, than any of them. Her population shows a rapid and steady increase, and will doubtless eventually overtake that of her mammoth sister on her northern border.

Pennsylvania, then, stands on a high eminence, from her location, population, fertility, and immense mineral resources, and if she is true to her own interests, by a wise choice of her rulers at home, and her representatives in our national councils, her speedy relief from every debt and difficulty that now presses upon her, will be as certain, as that her ultimate greatness and unrivalled prosperity will be the admiration of all her sister states.

The Bankrupt Law.—This law seems to be misapprehended by many, and the attempts of some of our cotemporaries to set the public right on the subject have not been very successful.

If we understand the provisions of the law correctly, the persons who come under its operations are divided into two classes, *voluntary* and *involuntary*.

In the class of *voluntary Bankrupts* are included "*all persons whatsoever*," rich or poor, merchant, trader, mechanic, farmer, laborer, &c, without any reference whatever to the amount of their indebtedness—*provided*, their debts shall not have been created by a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity. Such defaulters cannot have the benefit of the law at all.

In the class of *involuntary Bankrupts*, are included all "persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandize, all retailers of merchandize, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, *owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars*," who shall LEAVE THE STATE WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD THEIR CREDITORS, or shall take any other measures to accomplish such a design.

So that all debtors can *voluntarily* take the benefit of the act, except DEFAULTERS,—and no one can be *involuntarily* declared a bankrupt unless it is proved there is an intention to DEFRAUD, and in such case it is confined to certain classes, who owe a certain amount of money, and the petition must be presented by one or more creditors, to whom is owing the sum of five hundred dollars.

Another Steam Boat Accident.—One of the boilers of the steamer Louisiana lately burst, near Bayou Sara, by which three of the hands, Wm. Smith, D. S. Goodman, and Henry Finley were drowned, and six were scalded, two of them fatally, viz: Isaac C. Buckhard, and John Henry. A number of U. S. troops were on board. Some of these were missing, supposed to have been blown over board.

From the Advocate.

Mr. Editor: Having accepted the nomination for Senate, from the Harrison Democratic party, under the impression that the opposition intended to offer no ticket; I deem it unfair towards my personal friends, who have proffered me their support, under the same impression, that I should continue any longer in the field.

Permit me, therefore, through your columns, to decline the intended honor; and to return my thanks to the Convention for their confidence and partiality. Your obedient serv't

W. O'H. ROBINSON.

Allegheny, August 25, 1841.

From the Harrisburgh Intelligencer.

RESOURCES AND CREDIT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The attacks that have been made lately on the floor of Congress, by the representatives of poverty stricken States, and in the public press of the Atlantic cities, in the interest of foreign and domestic brokers, upon the honor and credit of Pennsylvania, have induced us to submit the following state of facts, as the basis of the integrity of the Commonwealth, and of her ability not only to discharge her trifling debt of thirty-five millions of dollars, but to finish her splendid system of internal improvements and take her rank where nature has designed her, as the first State in the Union.

The State of Pennsylvania is inhabited by 1,724,033 free people, industrious and enterprising. In 1790, the number was only 434,373.

We have more than 30,000,000 of acres of land, and under better cultivation than any in this Union, and constantly improving. It is worth at least $752,000,000. We have more than 300,000 houses, worth $300,000,000, and barns, workshops, stores, furnaces, forges, factories and mills, worth $248,000,000 more. Nor has our public debt been contracted for nothing. Our rail roads and canals extend, not only to our coal and iron mines, but are designed to connect the waters of the great Lakes and the great Ohio and Mississippi valleys, with the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake.—They intersect the State in every direction from West to East and from North to South. Including State and Company works, we have more than one thousand miles of canals and seven hundred miles of rail roads, completed and in operation, and costing with bridges, public buildings, gas and water works, more than $100,000,000. Some portions of these works are not yet profitable, in consequence of the unfinished links, and yet the tolls will this year, on the State works of about 700 miles, exceed a million of dollars.

The value of the anthracite coal mines upon the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, the Swatara, the Wisconisco, the Shamokin, the Susquehanna and the Lackawanna, which are but just beginning to pour down their mineral wealth to the markets upon the ocean, is incalculable.—In 1820 the trade commenced, and 365 tons were sent to market, from the Lehigh. In 1825 the trade commenced upon the Schuylkill. The Schuykill canal was then finished. There are now about 55 miles of rail roads, branching from the canal to the several mines, and 45 miles of rail roads under ground. About eighteen hundred cars are employed in conveying the coal from the mines to the canal, and between eight and nine hundred boats are used in conveying the coal to Philadelphia. The arrivals of vessels annually in the Schuylkill for the conveyance of Schuylkill coal to other states, will number about 3100. One hundred and seventy sloops, schooners and barges, arrived in two days last week. The Schuylkill mines will this year produce more than 500,000 tons, and the other anthracite mining districts about the same quantity, making 1,000,000 tons, of which about 800,000 will be exported to other States.

The coal trade is yet but in its infancy and increasing rapidly. The use of anthracite coal in steamboats is taking the place of wood in the Eastern waters, and will be used in the steamers of the Ocean as the safest and cheapest fuel. It is also coming into use in driving machinery and making iron. The mines upon the Swatara are capable of producing as much as the Schuylkill, and so are those of the Lehigh, the Wisconisco, the Shamokin and the Susquehanna; and the Schuylkill is capable of producing four times the amount that is now mined. Improvements will soon be completed to all these mining districts. What then will be the annual worth of the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania that will be carried upon her public works!

But we have not only antracite but according to our State geologist, more bituminous coal than all Europe. Our State canals intersect this bituminous coal field in all directions. All Europe contains about 2000 square miles of bituminous coal land. Pennsylvania has 10,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres. It is estimated by our State geologist that the great Western bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania contains THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLIONS OF TONS; Ten thousand times more than England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

This vast mineral wealth, without the public improvements, would have been dead capital forever. According to the returns of the County Commissioners to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, there was mined in 1837, in Pennsylvania, west of the Allegheny mountain, more than 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal? Not one ton of this reached the Atlantic market. About nine-tenths of it was consumed in domestic purposes at home, in furnaces and rolling mills, and in driving machinery. One-tenth or 200,000 tons, were shipped down the Ohio and Mississippi. What this trade will be when the great valley is filled with population, wealth and refinement—when western Pennsylvania becomes the manufacturing dependence of the Western States—can hardly be conjectured.

Nor is this great bituminous coal field entirely separated from the Atlantic. We have abundance of bituminous coal, the nearest in the U. States, of any quantity, to Tide Water. The Virginia and Maryland mines on the Potomac, are from 180 to 200 miles from sloop navigation at Georgetown. The completion last year of the Tide Water canal from Havre de Grace, in Maryland, to the Pennsylvania canal at Columbia, has this year, for the first time, opened a navigation for the bituminous coal of the Juniata, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake. It is estimated that the trade will this year reach 100,000 tons. The amount is unlimited which can be sent from these places on our canals to market. A railroad has been constructed 40 miles long, from the northern end of our coal basin to Corning, on the Chemung canal of New York leading into Seneca lake. There are now six locomotives and between 3 and 400 cars on this road, conveying coal from our Blosburg mines into the State of New York.

The quantity of iron produced in Pennsylvania is equal to about one-third of the product of the whole Union. Her iron is superior in quality to any other. According to the remarks of the Hon. James Irwin, in a late speech in Congress, we had in 1839, 210 charcoal furnaces producing 98,350 tons of pig metal, and 70,000 tons of this was converted into bar iron by forges and rolling mills. More than 15,000 workmen, together making 90,000 people with their families, consume annually $7,000,000 worth of agricultural produce and merchandise. The number has increased greatly since by the establishment of anthracite furnaces.

The amount of bar and pig iron is now worth about $7,000,000. According to the returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, there was manufactured in 1838, 50,558 tons of castings in 36 counties, valued at $5,805,599. Add estimated value of cast iron in 16 counties, at least $1,194,401, and the amount of bar, pig, and cast iron in Pennsylvania is worth $14,000,000. A considerable amount of Jersey iron is made into castings and rolled into bars in Philadelphia, and a quantity of the pigs of Western Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky are made into castings and rolled into bars at Pittsburgh.

Having now glanced at some of the sources of the great wealth of our State, we will enumerate the following items taken from the returns of the marshalls, in taking the late census, from the returns of the Commissioners to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and other sources. The returns of the marshalls are much too low, owing to a neglect of duty on their part, and the great reluctance on the part of the people to answer the questions put to them, it being circulated for party purposes, that it was a forerunner of direct taxation by the General Government. We have, however, taken these returns for our calculations, in most instances. The amount of the products of the dairy, and also the value of lumber, annually produced in Pennsylvania is so manifestly untrue that we have taken the returns of the county Commissioners to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as our authority.

Real Estate,	
Value of 30,080,000, acres of Land in Pennsylvania, including water power, quarries, mines of iron, salt, coal and all other minerals,	$752,000,000
Value of 300,000 dwelling houses,	300,000,00
Value of barns, workshops, stores, furnaces, rolling mills, forges, and factories,	248,000,000
Value of 1700 miles of canals and rail roads, and of bridges, public buildings, gas and water-works,	100,000,000
Total value of real estate,	$1,400,000,000

Here is real estate to the amount of ONE BILLION, FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars! A tax of three per cent. upon it will pay 35,000,000 of the public debt of Pennsylvania, and leave 7,000,000 in the Treasury besides!

Value of 361,558 horses and mules,	at $60	$21,693,480
Value of 1,161,576 neat cattle,	15	17,423,640
Value of 1,755,597 sheep	2½	4,388,992
Value of of 9,307,366 swine,	3½	32,575,781
Value of poultry,		679,989
Furniture of 300,000 houses including wearing apparel, plate, and jewelry,		120,000,000
Carriages, stages, wagons, farmer's implements, mechanic tools, books of all kinds, ships, brigs, barges, schooners, railroad cars, stationary and locomotive steam engines and steamboats		280,000,000
Goods, wares, merchandise, stocks, money and all other personal property, at least		223,237,118
Value of personal property,		$700,000,000
Value of real estate as above		1,400,000,000
Total value of the State,		$2,100,000,000

Thus it will be seen that the property of this Commonwealth at a low estimate, is worth TWO BILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars!! The swine alone will nearly pay the whole state debt!

ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS.

Let us look at the yearly products of the State. We raise one-sixth of all the wheat of the Union, and our land is capable of producing as much as England now does,—100,000,000 of bushels.

	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat,	12,995,220	$12,995,220
Rye,	6,544,654	3,926,793
Barley,	206,858	155,144
Oats,	20,486,848	5,121,712
Buckwheat,	2,082,012	1,041,006
Indian Corn,	14,022,413	7,011,206
Potatoes,	9,463,463	2,365,864
	65,801,468	$32,616,945

	Pounds.		
Butter sold in 699 townships,	8,291,835		
Estimated sold in 361 townships,	3,308,165		
Butter consumed by producers,	36,000,000		
	50,000,000	12,500,000	
Cheese sold in 699 townships,	3,857,080		
Estimated sold in 361 townships,	1,142,920		
Consumed by producers	15,000,000		
	20,000,000	1,500,000	
Milk more than		1,000,000	
Orchards and gardens more than		3,000,000	
Beef sold in 699 townships,	35,535,196		
Estimated sold in 361 "	14,464,804		
Consumed by producers, say three-fourths	150,000,000		
	200,000,000	14,000,000	
Pork sold in 699 townships,	19,892,312		
Estimated sold in 361	10,107,688		
Consumed by producers, say four-fifths,	120,000,000		
	150,000,000	10,500,000	
Mutton and veal estimated		9,500,000	
Poultry and fish, estimated		2,000,000	
Total value of food,		$86,616,945	
Value of 1,284,677 tons of hay,		12,846,770	
Value of 3,028,647 pounds of wool,		1,211,458	
Lumber, Pine sawed, in 699 townships sold	238,511,400	feet	
Estimated in 361 tps.	161,488,600	"	
Estimated unsold,	400,000,000	"	
	800,000,000	8,000,000	
Unsawed timber, shingles and staves sent to market in 699 tps.	$342,068		
Estimated sold in 361 townships,	157,932		
Estimated consumed at home,	1,500,000		
	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Other agricultural products		15,000,000	
Annual value of agricultural products in the State,		$125,684,173	
Value of pig, bar and cast iron,		14,000,000	
Value of anthracite coal mined,		5,000,000	
Value of bituminous coal "		4,000,000	
Value of cotton, woolen, iron, leather, hats, engines and other manufactures—at least		13,000,000	
Total value of annual products,		$161,685,173	

Thus it will be seen that the annual products of the State exceed ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE MILLIONS of dollars,—one per cent on which will pay the interest on our State debt.

The State has laid a tax, which is estimated by Wm. B. Reed, an intelligent State Senator from Philadelphia, to produce annually $1,800,000; more than enough to pay the interest on our debt. The tolls on our public works will this year exceed a million of dollars, which sum, will from year to year increase, and the dividends from Bank Stock, Auctions, &c., will far more than defray the expenses of the government. Where, then, is the cause for alarm or despondency? Besides all this, the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, *must pass* Congress, and Pennsylvania will be entitled to a tenth of the whole. The quantity of public lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, after deducting the reserves to the new States, and which remains unsold, exceeds $220,000,000 of acres, and the quantity to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished exceeds 730,000,000.

To conclude, who does not feel proud of this picture of Pennsylvania? She has all the resources of a great nation within herself, for happiness in peace, for power in war. She is capable of maintaining 30,000,000 of people within her borders, of feeding and clothing them herself, and making the surrounding States her tributaries. Her water power upon the Susquehanna and her hundred branches, upon the Delaware and Schuylkill and their tributaries, and upon the streams that make up the Allegheny and Monongahela, is capable of performing the labor of 400,000,000 men. What her steam power can do in her anthracite coal fields and upon her 10,000 square miles of bituminous coal lands, let the scoffers at her credit calculate? Notwithstanding the suicidal stabs at our credit by a portion of the Philadelphia Press, she paid her semi-anual interest in specie on the first day of August, and this in the very crisis of the financial difficulties of the country, before our tax could be made available.

A safer and better investment cannot be made than in the public stocks of Pennsylvania. They are based upon resources that will be permanent forever. Those who depreciate them are either ignorant of their value, or dishonest enough to speculate upon the timid.—There are no people in the world who have so many advantages and so few burdens. The public debt is a trifle in this rich and powerful Commonwealth. We can pay it and never feel the burden. Our population are industrious, thriving and honest, and out of the company of the Philadelphia Brokers, and the subsidized presses in their interest, there is not a man among the seventeen hundred thousand free people who boast of the title of "Pennsylvanians," who does not scorn the dishonest and recreant sentiment of a violated public faith.

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, August 23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was the most attractive wing of the Capitol this morning.—The galleries were well filled, and a brilliant speech was expected from Mr. Marshall of Ky. in reply to Mr. Wise.

FISCAL BANK.

Mr. Marshall commenced the discussion upon the Bill at a quarter past ten o'clock.

Mr. M. began in a mild and conciliatory tone of voice. He rose, not so much he said to discuss the Bill as to reply to the member from Virginia. The position that member occupied demanded some attention.

Mr. M. first pointed out the inconsistent course of Mr. Wise. He had gone with him in the opposition to the Bill vetoed by the President, and viewing the Compromise as made by the Whigs as too great, he was glad in all truth that the bill had been vetoed. How came it then that the two gentlemen were separated. The member from Virginia was in favor of a Bank and so was he. So far they were together, but not in their interpretation of the veto message. The member from Virginia thought from what he had read in the message the President would not sign the Bill before the House. He read it differently, and was sure he would sign the Bill.

Mr. M. read here what the President said of the exchanges and discounts, and showed that the objections were to a bank of deposit and local discount. Having made out a clear case from the message and collateral questions that the President was in favor of an Exchange Bank, he proceeded to defend very briefly the utility of such an institution. He did not believe the President would veto the bill before the House, but if he did he was not disposed to head him, or entrap him, or do any thing to control him.

The Bill before the House he regarded as a better Bill than that which had been rejected. The basis of the business was in a great measure connected with the exchanges of the country, leaving the subject before the House as connected with the Bill. Mr. Marshall proceeded to reply to the gossip of Mr. Wise in regard to the President, the Cabinet, &c., and did it with so much effect that it produced an impression I have never seen surpassed.

Mr. M's. defence of Mr. Clay in the form of Rumor in reply to Mr. Wise's attack upon Mr. Clay in the form of rumor, was one of the noblest specimens of eloquence I have ever heard. Mr. Marshall's hour expired in the midst of his reply to Mr. Wise. For once, the application of the one hour rule was regretted, but Mr. Marshall, like other members, was compelled to abide the decision of the chair. Many were anxious he should proceed, and Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, who had moved to strike out the enacting clause, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Wise to speak for two hours instead of one, was appealed to, to withdraw his motion to allow Mr. Marshall a like time for reply. Mr. Surney would not withdraw.

Mr. Gilmer succeeded in obtaining the eye of the Chairman, and addressed the Committee not upon relative matters, but upon the general government of the city—in relation to the President, the Cabinet—and matters and things in general.

Mr. Proffitt followed in the discussion, giving in his adhesion to the opposition party, and abusing the Whig press and the Whig party in Congress. He regarded the rules adopted at the present session of Congress as tyrannical, oppressive and all that, and the course of the Whig party as unjust, &c. The Whig Press, therefore, were all wrong for denouncing him and defending this provision, and the Whigs were all wrong for adopting the Rules. The representatives of the press were accused of being here with bribes in their pockets and lies in their mouths.

Mr. Underwood of Ky. continued and closed the discussion—debating the question much as others had done upon matters and things in general. At four o'clock the hour came for voting upon the amendments proposed in Committee.

The debate ceased, and the question returned upon the first amendment, to strike out the enacting clause. This was rejected 102 to 80.

The next amendment was upon the bill itself,—striking out all after the enacting clause of the first bill reported by the Committee, and inserting the Bill reported on Friday. Efforts were made by several members to amend the amendment, but without effect. At a quarter to five the Bill was reported to the House, and the previous question taken.

Upon the main question—the test question—just taken as I close, the vote stood Ayes 120, Noes 97.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 28, 1841.

Matters and Things at Washington.—Our exchanges continue to be filled with rumors of all sorts of breakups at Washington, and evince that there is great soreness and dissatisfaction existing among a large majority of the Whig party.

Great fears are expressed concerning the fate of the "Fiscal Corporation," although it appears to be received pretty well by the Whig press. The editor of the New York Tribune, Mr. H. Greely, says that the new Fiscal Bill suits him exactly. He believes it eminently adapted to the wants of the country.—The New York American speaks of its passage through the House as an event of the most cheering character,—but both papers express deep forebodings of its failure to become a law.

A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated at Washington on the 24th inst., says that it is evident from the spirit which is manifesting itself on all occasions, that the administration is on the eve of a great crisis. Mr. Granger was reported to have resigned on Saturday last, but would wait for the resignation of his colleagues.

A letter in the New York American says;

The position of the President here is full of embarrassment. Surrounded by self-constituted advisers, who, whether he will or not, insist upon keeping his conscience; and courted ostentatiously by the Opposition—he yet seems to be, and I believe truly is, in harmony with his Cabinet, on all the measures of public policy, save a Bank, projected by the Whig party.

As to the self-constituted advisers, they are mostly from Virginia, unknown out of Virginia, and having themselves no world and no knowledge out of the aforesaid Commonwealth. It need surprise no one that the counsels of such patrons are narrow, prejudiced, bigoted, and ignorant. The President possibly cannot shake off these officious advisers, if he would; and possibly, as to some of them at least, would not if he could.

Towards the *Loco-focos*, his course is more direct. I do not know whether you have heard that on the evening of the *Veto*, a very large number of the Opposition members of both Houses formally visited the President in a body; in token of their approbation of that measure. Their reception, however, though courteous, was cold, freezingly cold; and to some compliments cautiously hazarded about his Roman firmness, &c., he is said to have turned a deaf ear, and given very brief audience.

Some Whig Senators came in unexpectedly upon these visitants, and to them President Tyler is reported to have expressed his dissatisfaction with such a visit, under such circumstances, from his opponents—and to have given assurance that, however differing on one measure from his friends, he was thoroughly in heart and purpose a Whig.

The Cabinet are united in their views, and the intercourse between them and the President is believed to be sincerely confiding.

It cannot be concealed that Virginia and Virginians are getting to be bye-words—of contempt, it would be harsh to say—of dislike and distrust, it is impossible not to say.

Another subject, of a very exciting character, and which is causing great uneasiness in the Washington circles, is the probability of the rejection of Mr. Everett, by the Senate, as Minister to England. It is alleged that the reasons of the opposition of the Whig North Carolina Senators, and the Whig Louisiana Senator, to Mr. Everett is, that he is a NORTHERN MAN, and is opposed in *feeling and principle to slavery*. These Whig Senators, united with the opposition, can defeat the nomination. If these Senators persist in their opposition on this ground and defeat the nomination, the cord that now binds the Union together will be fearfully weakened.

Mr. Evefett possesses every qualification, in scholarship, experience, ability, and unsullied character, to fit him to represent our interests at the Court of St. James. His rejection as a *northern man*, after this post has been filled for so many years by a *southern man*, and for no other reason than that he *is* opposed in *principle to slavery*, would be a precedent that the north can never submit to—she would be recreant to her own dignity, rights, and dearest interests, did she submit to it.

The writer quoted above, from the New York American, in reference to this subject says:

"I will not, upon an uncertainty as to the facts, indulge in the reflections which such a stand taken in the Senate in relation to appointments to office, would lead to; but this I will say, that the rejection of Edward Everett by Southern votes, because of this imputed dislike of *the* Southern institution, WOULD DISSOLVE THE UNION! I know the direful import of these words, and yet direful as it is, such would be, such *should* be, the consequence.

It should be recollected that Mr. Everett is not an *abolitionist*, in the technical sense of the term. He is merely a northern man with *northern feelings*, and as such, objectionable to the South. It appears to be the object of certain insane politicians at the South, to drive matters to extremities, a course they will deeply repent of when too late. The following remarks on the subject are taken from the United States Gazette:

"The report that the Senate of the United States has refused, or will refuse, to confirm the nomination of Edward Everett as Minister to the Court of St James, has excited much feeling in New England. We do not, we cannot believe that a majority of the United States Senate will for the reason assigned, viz: that Mr. Everett is opposed to slavery, refuse his nomination. Such a course would be one of those fatal steps which a nation or a party makes "when its feet take hold on—ruin."

The portion of the Whig press north and east of this state, opposed to abolitionism, have spoken out freely and loudly on this subject, and pointed the south to a certain danger from its adoption; and so far as we can learn, the opinion of the Whigs generally concur with this language of the press.

The abolitionists and the abolition presses will probably keep silence for the present; it is their good policy to let the deed be done; the outrage once committed, and they must feel that their ranks in New England will not lack those who now oppose abolition ism in every form. The danger is, that the north will be driven into a solid phalanx against the south. Mr. Everett is known and loved in New England; but even less regard, if there were no love of the man and his principles to cement the ranks of the New Englanders—hatred of persecution and tyranny would do the work. They will not stand by and see themselves and their principles struck down in Mr. Everett. Such things the Abolitionists understand, and they will improve the circumstances to their own advantage."

The Advocate has the following paragraph:

"The Gazette offers to forget past collisions provided we will support the Antimasonic ticket. Much obliged—but as George Darsie said on a like occasion "we cannot consistently with our principles and our rights, support a Ticket in the selection of which we have not had a voice."

The Advocate did support the Antimasonic Ticket, in 1837, 1838 and 1839, and in 1840 the Whigs came into the Antimasonic meetings and aided to elect Delegates to the Antimasonic Convention and supported its ticket.

Why not do what it has thus again and again done before?

The Antimasons supported John Tyler, although they had "no act or part" in striking off Daniel Webster as Vice President and nominating Mr. Tyler. That was an act of the Whigs exclusively.

Horrible—Most Horrible.—When shall we have done with recording the sickening details of the operation of Lynch Law. We copy the following paragraphs from the St. Louis Republican. We had seen rumors of the same character before, but put no confidence in them—but it seems they are too true. The editor of the Republican says, the circumstances of the case as reported by the officers of the steamer Baltic, just arrived, are as follows—

"It seems that the section of country above and below the mouth of White river, on the Mississippi, has been for years infested with gangs of gamblers and counterfeiters. Islands 67, 68 and 69 were notoriously resorts for them. The people of Coahoma county, Mississippi, and from the opposite side of the river, determined to rid themselves of such pests, and our information is, that they succeeded in capturing from 50 to 75 of them On the 3d of August, they placed them on board a trading boat, took her to an unfrequented place, so that there might be no witnesses, *and shot and drowned them all!* A portion of the names of the sufferers have been furnished to us—They are: Hugh Tulley, the chief of the gang, Elaphus Kingston, Andrew M'Loghlin, Joel Cotton, Hugh Norris, Joseph Merriott, Wells Pollock, and James Macauley.

When the Baltic passed up, the citizens were on their way down the river, engaged in the laudible work of burning the houses lately occupied by the victims of their vengeance. No violence was offered to the families who were in them, but they were ordered to leave their homes forever."

For the Gazette.

Mr. White—I observe in the Advocate of this morning the names of George Darsie and Mr. Shinn, named to supply Mr. Robinson's place on the "extra pay whig ticket." The latter gentleman will hardly consent to be taken up now as the candidate, after being *overslaughed* by Mr. Robinson some weeks ago.

I have little or no acquaintance with Mr. Shinn, but judging from "human natur," I would say that he would not now when the case is utterly desperate accept the cast off nomination of Mr. Robinson. The nomination of Mr. Darsie would increase his vote a few hundreds and would be a conciliatory movement. He was not named in the "extra pay whig convention," of course, he was not *overslaughed* by it and will not, I presume, reject a nomination. I trust it will be made. H.

From the National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT:

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

H. M. Breckenridge, of Pennsylvania, to be a Commissioner under the act of Congress to carry into effect the Convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, 1839.

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, August 24.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

FISCAL CORPORATION.

The Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate Chamber immediately after the reading of the Journal with the above bill which passed the House yesterday.

Mr. Berrien of Geo. moved that the bill have a first and second reading with a view to reference. The Bill was read a first time and a motion made and carried ordering it to a second reading.

Mr. Allen, after the motion had been sustained, objected.

Mr. Clay appealed to the Senator from Ohio to withdraw. He said that the bill by being referred at this time would perhaps save a day in legislation, and bring the members one day nearer their families. He was anxious to bring the session to a close with all possible despatch and hoped it might be done.

Mr. Allen declined to withdraw his objections, but not having submitted them in season the Bill had its first and second reading.

Mr. Tappan at this moment moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill.

Mr. Berrien moved a commitment of the Bill to the Committee of Finance.

The question of postponement had preference. Mr. Berrien objected to the motion and presented to the Senate the state of the case—the effort of the Senate to defeat the will of the Legislature as far as the action of the Senators upon the opposite side were disposed to thwart the will of the House.

The "question" was called for as Mr. B. closed and the motion voted down—noes 24, yeas 21. The question returned upon the motion to commit.

Mr. Berrien moved the reference to a Select Committee. The former Select Committee having had a specific duty to perform had accomplished it and were discharged. It was the wish of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance to be saved from the examination of the question—the bill submitted by him having been objected to by the President.

Mr. Clay rose to second the motion. His arduous duties as chairman of the Committee of Finance and of the committee having charge of the former Bill to establish a Bank had made him unequal to the consideration of this Bill. He knew not whether he could vote for it or not. He hoped, however, that the Committee who would have charge of it, would present the measure in such a shape that it would receive the sanction of the Senate and all departments of the Government. The Select Committee of five members was then ordered, and the Bill referred accordingly.

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia county, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time. Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.

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Also for sale as above, the celebrated *Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative.*

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☞ Certificates of cures from persons *in Pittsburgh*, may be seen at No. 19, St. Clair street, of the wonderful virtues of the *Anima Pulmonum* who have been cured of the above diseases.

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The medicines sold by us are generally approved of. ☞ We deal in no other

August 13. CURTISS & Co.

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43 ACRES of Land, 3 of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

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For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 31, 1841.

MATTERS AND THINGS, AT WASHINGTON.—We have nothing of much importance from the seat of Government to-day. A sudden calm seems to have come over the stormy political atmosphere—but what it may portend we cannot say. If we mistake not, a cloud of fearful and ominous import is darkening the horizon. The cloud may be dispersed by the good sense and reason of some at the head of affairs, and earnestly do we pray it may.

Nothing has yet been done with the Bank Bill in the Senate, except the reference to a Committee; the probability is now that the Senate will not finally act upon it this session. The sterling and prudent Whigs in that body wish to avoid the dangerous effects of another *veto*.

The Revenue Bill also hangs in doubt. The opinion is increasing that it is better to leave it over to the winter session, for the purpose of getting a full discussion of, and investigation into, the whole matter. In this opinion we heartily concur. This matter is of more importance to us as Pennsylvanians than a bank.

The Land Bill was, in the House, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed. This bill will probably become a law.

Nothing more has transpired in reference to the nomination of EDWARD EVERETT. This we consider, when taken in all its bearings and prospective results, to be the most important subject now agitating the nation We commend to the careful attention of our readers an article on the subject copied into our columns from the New York American. In the eloquent language of that paper we say—we speak not yet—but when the time does come, speech and action—head, heart and hand, all, all—we will dedicate to the vindication of Freedom and the Constitution.

THE ANTIMASONIC ORGANIZATION.—The editor of the Advocate, although professing to be a very good Antimason, yet embraces every opportunity to give Antimasonry a stab, has an article this morning about the *calls* for county conventions in some of the counties of the state. The remarks of the Advocate are based upon our statement that the old Antimasonic counties of Lancaster, Somerset, &c., had hoisted the Antimasonic flag for the fall elections. We still think our statement correct. The conventions in the counties we mentioned, with the exception of Huntingdon, of which we may have been misinformed, were called together by the Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence, and the call addressed to the Democratic Antimasonic citizens. Was not this hoisting the Antimasonic flag—or rather, to speak more appropriately—keeping the Antimasonic flag flying.

But, says the Advocate, the calls were extended to the friends of John Banks generally, with the exception of this county. In regard to this matter, we say, first, as we said before, that the committee appointed by the Antimasonic Convention, in this county had no *authority* to change their name, or the form of the call under which they themselves came into being as a committee.

Second,—That there was no necessity for a change of the call, because last year, and before, honest Whigs came into the primary meetings, and helped to elect delegates to the Antimasonic Convention, a number of the Delegates so elected being Whigs, and there was nothing this year to prevent honest Whigs from acting as they did in 1840.

Those whigs to be sure, who prefer Masonry to the interests of the country, and Loco Focoism to Antimasonry, cannot come in under our long established call, and that is the *beauty* of the call; it excludes men who think of nothing but putting down Antimasonry and building up the power of the Lodge.

The call, as is well known and understood by ten year's practice, excludes none but Loco Focos and bigoted devotees of the Lodge. It is not a call to *political* Antimasons but to *Democratic* Antimasons, and embraces all who call themselves *moral* Antimasons—and even extends to all who were ever members of a Lodge, but have become convinced that Masonry is morally wrong, and that its impious oaths are calculated "*to weaken all the securities of life, liberty and property.*"

The Whigs have never found Antimasons recreant to the great principles they profess to uphold in opposition to Loco Focoism, and it is certainly surprising that the mere name of Antimasonry should be such a bug-bear to those who profess to be all the while *very good Antimasons*.

Last year and for three years previous such quondam Whigs as the late editor of the Statesman were entirely separated from the Whig party, and there was no difficulty about their supporting the Antimasonic Tickets. In 1837 they did so although every man on it was a *political* Antimason. But now they baulk at it, although there are two Whigs on it.

MR. IRWIN.—The Boston Atlas, in speaking of the passage of the new Bank Bill says:

"Mr. Irwin, of Pa., *we are surprised to see*, voted against the Bill."

The Atlas was not more surprised than were his friends in this city.

UNITED STATES LOAN.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained the loan of the one million dollars lately advertised for, at five and one half per cent. per annum.

SILVER.—The United States Gazette states that the *first deposite of silver from a mine of the United States* was made at the mint in Philadelphia last week. It was from Davidson County, North Carolina. It is thought the mines will prove productive. The assay made at the Mint showed that 1000 parts of the bullion contained 973 of Silver, and 8 of Gold.

DUEL.—A duel came off in Maryland, on Thursday of last week, between two residents of New York city, a Mr. Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, and a Mr. Hayward, growing out of a difficulty in relation to a lady.—Mr. Belmont received a ball in his thigh at the first fire, and is said to be dangerously wounded.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES.—It is rumored, says the Philadelphia Sentinel, that negociations are pending between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of Pennsylvania, respecting the Government Deposites.

NOT A SMALL REDUCTION.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "It will be remembered that when the suit of the Directors of the Bank of the United States against Mr. Biddle was first announced, the claim was stated at the snug little sum of $1,000,000. We learn that a bill of particulars has since been put in, which reduces it to $249,000.

RIOT AND MOB.—A member of the St. Louis Bar, who visited the Kaskaskia court at the late term to prosecute the claims of a negro to his freedom, was violently assailed and mobbed by a portion of the citizens.—*St. Louis Repub. Aug.* 23.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—We understand, that a nest of counterfeiters were broken up last week. Two of them were arrested by Mr. Childs and some other gentlemen living in the upper part of the city. In conveying them to the Magistrate one of them succeeded in swallowing two hundred dollars counterfeit notes. On the other, Daniel Sorrell, was found one or two counterfeit notes. An attempt was made on Saturday morning to capture the whole gang, but they had got wind of it and fled. One of the men arrested has turned State's evidence.—*St. Louis Republican.*

From the New York American.

ABOLITION.—It is known that *Edward Everett*, an accomplished scholar and statesman, a man without reproach, a true-hearted, clear-headed American, having been nominated for the mission to England, has been opposed, and will probably be rejected—on the charge of entertaining Abolition notions.

As a matter of fact, in the case of Mr. Everett, this charge is utterly false—the tendency of his public career, from his interpretation in Congress of the Greek word DOULOS, in the Scriptures, to mean "slave," whereas in our common translation it its rendered servant—to his administration as Governor of Massachusetts, having rather more leaning towards slavery than we would quite approve.

But were the fact otherwise, we hold it to be undeniable that no man, in this free country, is to be disqualified nor ostracised, by reason of his private speculative opinions. The sole inquiry in the case of Mr. Everett should be, "is he honest, is he capable, is *he* faithful to the Constitution;" and if this be admitted, as it cannot but be, the Senate have *no constitutional right* to reject him. Selection is no part of their duty. This the Constitution has confided to the Executive. Their's is only advisory, in the event of the Executive having been led into error as to the character or qualifications of the nominee.

President Tyler having selected and nominated Mr. Everett, we hold that all just views and interpretation of the Constitution require that the Senate should confirm the nomination, unless there be, as aforesaid, objection to character or qualification.

But to raise the objection that Mr. E. is adverse to slavery, is to insult in his person every honest man in the free States. It is tantamount to saying, not only as Mr. McDuffie did, that "slavery is the corner stone of the temple of Freedom," but that opposition to slavery is such a reproach and crime in this Republic, that he who is accused of it shall therefore be shut out from all public honors and trusts.

We address this not to any party feeling, nor to any party men—the principle involved reaches far higher and farther than any party triumph or losses. It is one that strikes at the foundation of the Union itself.

Let us look calmly as we can at the facts, and then ask ourselves how the Senators from the non-slaveholding States, without reference to party, should act?

Mr. Stevenson has, it is known, desired leave to return home, and only remains in London at the request of the Government, until a successor can be appointed; there is then a vacancy to be filled. As a matter of course, it would and should be filled by a political friend of the Administration—this no one will gainsay. Under these circumstances Mr. Everett is named. All admit his fitness, but certain Whig Senators from the South refuse, for the reasons already stated, to consent to his nomination; and if the question be decided by a party vote, and these Whig Senators vote with the Opposition, the nomination will not be confirmed.

But will the Opposition Senators from the free States feel themselves justified in voting against Mr. Everett, when by so doing they will be co-operating with the fatal fanaticism of slavery, to strike a blow at the principles of Freedom and the integrity of the Constitution.

From the facts already referred to, an appointment to England, it is obvious, must be made. A more unexceptionable one could hardly be proposed, and if the Opposition Senators from the free States choose, it will succeed, in spite of the ill-omened opposition of certain Senators from slave States.

Under no circumstances can the Opposition hope that one of their own party will be selected. If then Northern and Western men vote against Mr. Everett, when, by so doing, they know that they give effect to this maddest and and most fearful act of Slave power—on their heads will rest the awful responsibility, for the measureless evils that will follow; and at their hands will be exacted a most strict accountability.

We confess, that, gloomy as is the general aspect of our political affairs, we see tenfold more cause of alarm and distrust of the future, in this attempt to override free opinion and free men, than from the loss of bank bills, or land bills, or the overthrow of the Cabinet.—These, all these—great as would be the evil and the inconvenience—are appreciable, and susceptible of remedy and redress, even though such redress be distant and protracted; but, once give effect to the doctrine that appointments to office of trust and honor under the Federal Government are closed to all who will not fall down and do homage to the Dark Spirit of Slavery,—and you annihilate the Government; you convert the whole population of the free States into abolitionists in fact; and in, self defence, compel them to abolish slavery, at any cost.

While there is yet time, then, we say, *pause*. We conjure candid men of all parties in the Senate to *pause*—and if there be a doubt in any mind as to how such a discrimination as is sought to be established in the Senate, would be received by the people of this whole nation, *let the injunction of secrecy in regard to Mr. Everett's nomination be set aside, and let the facts be spread before the country.*

If there do not thereupon come back to the Senate a voice that shall in thunder reprove the atrocious objections to Mr. Everett, and make the dome of the Capitol ring with the indignant echoes of outraged Freedom and a violated Constitution, we shall then believe this nation is made for chains, and be prepared to renounce with burning shame, the name we have gloried in, of an American.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

We learn from the Richmond papers of yesterday that the Danville Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia was entered on Saturday or Sunday night last by means of false keys and robbed of NINETY TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS. Fortunately for the Bank $72,136 of this large amount were mutilated notes, issued by the Branch, stamped on the face "CANCELLED," which it is hoped may aid in the detection of the burglars.

The remaining $20,000 consist in part in issues of the Danville office, say, $4,082 of various denominations; 15,818 dollars were of Mother Bank and branches; Bank of Virginia and Branch Notes, Exchange Bank and Branch Notes; likewise of various denominations, and a note of One Hundred Dollars of the old issue of the Bank of the United States.

A reward of $5,000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the Robber or Robbers and the recovery of the money, or in proportion to the amount recovered.—*Balt. Amer.*

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.—We understand that Sam'l. Williams, Esq., formeriy a distinguished Banker in London, died in this city early on Saturday morning. We remember to have heard, many years since, an anecdote of Mr. Williams' first voyage across the Atlantic, which we repeat as we remember it.

One dark, stormy night, whilst at sea, Mr. Williams left his berth below, with an intention of repairing to the deck of the vessel.—He left the cabin feeling his way along in utter darkness. The storm was howling, and every rope above him seemed strung to some strange melody, while the spray was dashing wildly over the bows of the ship. Just as Mr. W. reached the deck, the darkness of one side seemed to thicken, and the noise of the water to come more irregularly; suddenly ropes passed over the head and along the breast of the astonished man. He seized them almost involuntarily, and held them with a grasp. An awful crash followed, and he was borne onward by the rigging on which he had seized, whilst the deck which had sustained his feet had sunk beneath him.

A large vessel had run down his own, and he, and perhaps another, was saved as by a miracle to tell the story of destruction, for the larger ship went booming onward in her course and not a cry was heard from the perishing men, nor was a remnant found of the shattered bark. All were "In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

The Advocate of this morning has a most unwarrantable attack upon the Gazette and its proprietors, which nothing which the editor of that paper can offer as an apology can justify. The ground taken for this attack is the remark made in our paper of Monday, that the Antimasonic address would not gain much additional publicity by an insertion in the columns of that paper. The editor of the Advocate says that the "insinuation" is made by the Gazette in order to abstract from the Advocate's "*advertising patronage.*" Poor whining soul—sorry should we be to abstract any thing from a support which is no doubt found by that editor to be little enough.

We deem it a matter of justice to ourselves to state that we had no design to injure the reputation and standing of the Advocate, with respect to the number of its subscribers, in our remark. We merely went on his *own acknowledgment* that his *weekly* circulation is *less* than ours—and upon the well known fact that our circulation is more *confined to the county* than his. In view of these circumstances we think we were justified in our statement.

But the editor of the Advocate has made use of this circumstance to make some assertions in reference to the Gazette which are entirely *untrue*, and which no *printer* and *publisher*, possessed of a particle of decency and self-respect would have been guilty of. He has taken hold of some vague and malicious reports, circulated by the enemies of this paper, and has published them as facts. In the first place he whiningly complains that we are trying to abstract from his advertising patronage, by merely saying that our address would have but little additional circulation by means of his paper in this county, which he knows is the fact; and then turns round and does the very thing he falsely charges us with doing. He says that the circulation of the Gazette is steadily *decreasing*, and that we lost twelve subscribers in one township in one week. Now we pronounce these assertions *false*, and we call upon the editor of the Advocate, if he has a spark of honor and honesty left, to *prove* it. He asserts that he gained twelve subscribers, and that we lost the same number. Now we invite him to name the township, and the names of the subscribers. Give us the *truth* about the matter—give us the *proof!* The editor of the Advocate has before made statements about the Gazette, which we have again and again pronounced *false*, and asked for the proof—but when cornered and branded with falsehood, he finds it very convenient to slink off and leave the field, until he thinks he has another opportunity to make an assassin thrust.

Our foreman, who has been in this office for some years, tells us that there have not been more discontinuances during the settling time this spring and summer, than usual. To be sure, we have lost some ten or a dozen weekly subscribers who had neglected or refused to pay the former proprietors, and were sued by them, and if the Advocate has got these it is welcome to them—we consider them a happy riddance.

The insinuation that we exist on the mere suffrance of the Whigs, we treat with the scorn and contempt it deserves. This paper has been long known as an Antimasonic paper, and as such it will continue. It has always received, and will continue to receive, a respectable portion of the patronage of that part of the whig party that esteem the good of the country as of greater importance than the institution of free masonry. The support of those whigs that prefer *Locofocoism* to *Antimasonry* we do not expect. Some few such have withdrawn their support from our daily paper, because we are not willing to give up the Antimasonic organization, but such attempts to coerce or frighten us are entirely futile. The places of those persons have already been nearly, if not altogether, filled up, and if they were not we would not vary one iota from what we considered our duty.

It is not the first time an attempt has been made to crush the Gazette, for its firm stand against the Masonic Moloch—but such attempts have always resulted in rallying its friends to its support.

Some of our friends have been told that *thirty* subscribers had withdrawn in a single township. The Advocate is more moderate and makes it *twelve*,—both are false. The rumors are, we have little doubt, a part of a scheme to accomplish by *secret* means what the *public denunciations* of the Gazette and its editor failed to do in 1834. These conspirators will again be disappointed, the Gazette will not be driven to an abandonment of its principles, even though the combination against it should assume a more formidable shape.

To the Democratic Antimasonic, Whig and other citizens of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and of the County of Allegheny.

The attention of the subscriber has been called to an *anonymous* handbill calling a general meeting of all parties, on Friday afternoon, at Broadhurst's, for the purpose of discussion.

In this anonymous bill an extract is taken from the late Antimasonic Address, and the names of the Committee of Address are *cunningly* attached to it, in such a way as to induce careless readers to believe that the call was made by that Committee. This is not the case, it is a mere trick adopted for the purpose of getting up a disorderly row. Upon a careful examination of the extract from the Address it will be seen that it recommends that "arrangements should be made in the different *townships* and *Districts*" for discussions.—Nothing is said about the *cities* and *wards*.—The Committee was well aware, from past experience, that an attempt to preserve order, in the immense crowd which would assemble in the city, composed of boys and men who desire nothing more than confusion, would be hopeless.

The experiment has been tried more than once and failed, and the Committee felt satisfied that it must fail again; and for that reason the suggestion made in the Antimasonic Address, and copied into the handbill, confined its suggestion to the "*townships* and *Districts*," carefully omitting the *cities*. The subscriber, therefore, takes upon himself the responsibility to advise and request the friends of order, not to attend the meeting at Broadhurst's, and he earnestly appeals to the candidates of the party, not to countenance the assemblage, or to contribute to the disorder, by attending it.

Even if it were possible to hold an orderly meeting, for calm discussion, within the city, it certainly cannot be done in a meeting called *anonymously* by a hand bill, containing on its very face an attempt to deceive the people by a *fraudulent* use of a Committee's name, and without any arrangement for preserving order.

When the suggestions of the Committee are attended to, and "arrangements are made" for the purpose, the opponents of Loco-Focoism and misrule will, no doubt, be ready to sustain and maintain their principles and their cause.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Chairman of the Democratic Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence.

[American copy.]

THE CANAL.—The Harrisburgh Reporter states that the canal from Duncan's Island to Middletown, a very important link in the chain of transportation from east to west or north, is almost entirely devoid of its necessary element, water, owing to the drought which has so long prevailed on the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The dam of Duncan's Island, substantial as it is, and costly as it has been, does not by any means furnish the supply needed for that part of the canal it is intended to feed; especially during the months of August and September. It is added, that about one hundred boats are now detained at Middletown and Duncan's Island, and it is with great difficulty that light boats are passed —*Penna. Inquirer.*

A GREAT FIRE AT LOWELL.—FIVE BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—We learn, says the Boston Mail, from Mr. Gray, of the Lowell and Boston Express, that a fire broke out on Thursday night about 11½ o'clock, near the Catholic Church, in a part of the city called "The Acre," and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, consumed five entire blocks of wooden buildings, and parts of others.—*Penna Inquirer.*

Several workshops were also destroyed together with a large quantity of valuable tools and stock. About fifty poor families—many of them Irish—were burnt out, and lost the greater portion of their furniture and effects.

The origin of the fire and the names of the sufferers, or the amount of the loss, we are unable to give. It is without question, the most severe and destructive fire which the city of Lowell has experienced—not in the amount of property consumed, but in the extent of the suffering which it must caused among the poor families thus turned houseless upon the world.

It is said that one woman and child, a Mrs. McLaughlin and her infant, are missing and are supposed to have been buried in some of the ruins.

From the Harrisburgh Intelligencer.

UNPARALELLED HYPOCRISY—ATTEMPT TO VITIATE THE CURRENCY.—We have learned with surprise that Gov. Porter and his Canal Commissioners have been persuading the Erie Bank to issue about $350,000 in one, two and three dollar bills, CONTRARY TO LAW.

This hypocritical DAVID R. PORTER, who vetoed the bill for the issue of small notes, and then forced a sufficient number of his friends to carry it by two thirds, in order to cheat the people into a belief that he was opposed to small notes,—who has permitted the *martyrs* who voted for the bill, by HIS orders, to be sacrificed as victims upon the altar of party, they being thrown off from the Porter County Tickets, to save his anti-bank Excellency—who has allowed the presses in his interest to denounce the revenue bill all over the State, and to endeavor to depreciate the small notes when issued lawfully, now undertakes to flood the State with a *vitiated paper which neither the State nor the Banks would be obliged to redeem!*

We understand that Mr. GILMORE, the State Treasurer, although disposed to do all in his power, according to law, to accommodate the Government, feels that he cannot, in duty to his bail and to his oath of office, receive such notes into the treasury. This is right. Such notes would do more than any thing to vitiate our currency and injure the credit of the State. They would be unlawful and invalid—mere worthless paper, as will be seen by the following sections of the revenue bill?

"Sect. 7. NO BANK shall be allowed to subscribe for a larger amount of the loan authorized by the first section of this act, nor shall any bank of this Commonwealth (whether such bank is liable to a tax on its dividends, or is exempt from such payment,) issue a larger amount of notes authorized by any portion of this act than as follows:

"All banks whose capital stock actually paid in does not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, TWENTY FIVE PER CENT, on their capital thus actually paid in.

"Banks whose capital stock paid in exceeds three hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed seven hundred thousand dollars, twenty per cent. on the capital thus paid in.

"Banks whose capital exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed two millions five hundred thousand dollars, seventeen and a half per cent. on the capital thus paid in.

"Banks whose capital exceeds two millions five hundred thousand dollars, eight per cent. on their capital thus paid in.

"Sect. 26. Should any of the Banks of this State which pay a tax upon their dividends, refuse to comply with the requisitions of this act in taking their due proportion of the stock by the first section authorized, in such case all said banks so refusing shall remain subject to the provisions of the laws now in force, and are hereby excepted from the provisions of the seventeenth section of this act; and the omission or refusal of any such bank as aforesaid shall not affect the rights or privileges hereby conferred on the banks complying with the same, but *the amount of the said loan not taken may be distributed amongst the other banks of this Commonwealth*, ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTIONS DESIGNATED IN THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THIS ACT."

The Old Tariff and the New One.—An attempt is making in certain quarters, to give an impression that the country is indissolubly bound by the Compromise Act, as a solemn pledge given by the manufacturing States.—By the extracts from the speeches of the leading men of both parties at that time, appended to Mr. Winthrop's speech, and published in this paper of the 13th inst., it will be seen how little truth these gentlemen have on their side. By referring to the vote given on the passage of that act, it will be seen that both the Senators from Massachusetts voted against it; Mr. Webster denouncing it in unmeasured terms, and Mr. Silsbee declaring it altogether impracticable particularly as regards the "home valuation." Every Senator from Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Indiana, voted against it; and it was wholly on the ground of its temporary utility, that it received the votes of thers who were friendly to a discriminative Tariff. So fearful were the friends of the bill of its being lost, from the scruples of the Northern and Western members against binding themselves to maintain it, that all its advocates felt the necessity of expressly denying its obligatory character. It has never been acknowledged in this part of the country, and it is too late to impose it upon us now.

The design to lay the whole Tariff question at rest, is seen in the movement which crushed Mr. Winthrop's resolution, to appoint a committee of investigation to carefully examine the bearings of the present duties, and to collect facts concerning the trade of the country, which should be brought before Congress. It does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that this will fail: legislation must come, and we are in favor of having it founded on truth.

For instance, what is the home valuation? How many gentlemen in Congress understand it at all? And how do they propose to enforce it? We ask them how they would prize a cargo of blankets brought into New Orleans at this time of year; and what price would they put on linens brought into Eastport in mid winter? Shall the number of ports of entry be limited to the four Atlantic cities?—There is no other way in which this act can be executed.

Legislation must come, and gentlemen very much mistake when they endeavor to stifle enquiry. If *they* love darkness better than light, they cannot blind the pe ople of this country to a knowledge of their own interests. The time is coming when they will find that they cannot expect to obtain free trade votes, and keep what they have now.

An objectionable feature of the Tariff Bill now before the Senate, is the suddenness of its operation: in this particular it cannot but appear unjust to every one who considers the effect on those trading to distant ports. We trust the Senate will either lengthen the time, or make exception in favor of cargoes shipped before its passage. Nothing but the desire to relieve the country of the embarrassments brought on it during the last Administration, can justify such hasty legislation.—*Bost Atlas.*

From the Germantown Telegraph.

ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH,

From inattention, carelessness, or ignorance of danger: By James Mease, M. D., Vice-President, Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Read before the Society.

Every subject connected with the welfare, health, or life of the farmer, ought to find a place in a newspaper so extensively read as the Telegraph. A useful paper might be written on the prevention of the numerous accidents [and often loss of life] to which the agricultural laborer is exposed; but among these it would be necessary to caution them against acts, the very admission of which would imply a want of common sense and intelligence on the part of those to whom the cautions were addressed, which might give serious offence. The reader would probably say, Does this writer suppose country people are such fools as to require cautions against acts, the danger of which any one might be aware of? Such advice may be proper enough for city folks, but we in the country know better. I will therefore mention a few of the cased of death from the causes alluded to, which have occurred chiefly in the country.

1. Blowing into the muzzle of a loaded gun. In one case the man attempted to cock the gun at the same time by means of his foot—two deaths.

2. Dragging a loaded gun by the muzzle out of a boat, or across a fence; two deaths; a third in June 1841. Or out of a sleigh, as happened at Springfield, Mass., last winter.

3. Leaving loaded guns within reach of boys or children—two deaths; a third at Westford, Massachusetts, 1841.

4. Pecking the flint of a loaded gun when lying across the knees, in a common sitting room containing members of the family—one death.

5. Discharging guns near the house when returing from hunting or bird shooting. In one case the ball glanced from a fence and killed a girl.

6. Taking a loaded gun to foolish militia trainings, and snapping it without a previous examination. In this way a person was shot at Portland in Maine, in Sept. 1840.

7. Men handling and snapping a gun without examination, in a room with others—one death in July, 1841.

8. Permitting a tea-kettle with scalding steam issuing from the spout, to be placed within reach of children, who may apply their mouth thereto, and inhale the steam—two deaths.

9. Permitting tubs or buckets of boiling water to be in a room in or to which children are, or have access—two deaths.

10. Putting medicines in drawers or closets unmarked, and taking the wrong medicine, as for instance, oxalic acid for Epsom salts—one death. A child was recently killed in Philadelphia county from giving it laudanum for Godfrey's cordial. The phial probably was not labelled.

11. Giving thick laudanum, instead of the clear tincture—three deaths—a few years since.

12. Using arsenic mixed with corn meal to kill rats; the rats with the compound adhering to their feet, running afterward over plates of salt, or over meal or flour in a pantry; a trap is the proper implement wherewith to catch rats.

13. Leaving a rum bottle within reach of a child, one death: another from a child drinking gin in New York, in March 1841.

14. Leaving laudanum in the same situation. During the past month (July) a child five or six years old, gave a teaspoonful of laudanum to an infant three months old, in Philadelphia. All medicines ought to be marked, and kept under lock.

15. Eating food baked in an earthen dish, glazed with red lead, the usual substance employed. A family were thus poisoned in Salem, New Jersey, in June, 1841.

16. Not a year passes without the statement of deaths taking place from persons going down wells, and inhaling the carbonic acid, or choke damp, which had settled there. The danger of the act, and the means of ascertaining the danger, have a thousand times been brought before the public in Newspapers and Almanacs. The mode of expelling the noxious air, may be seen in my edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia, article "Well," and in my paper "On the Diseases and Accidents of Farmers," in the Memoirs of the Agri. Society, vol. 5, page 536. To the latter are added the means of recovering persons who have inhaled the noxious gas. No one should go down a well, without the previous use of the simple test of lowering a lighted candle or lamp down the well, to ascertain whether the flame can be supported; if not, death will follow a descent. This test must be repeated even if it had been used an hour before, provided the well has in the meantime not been worked in; for the late Thomas Dixey, of Philadelphia, and a well known pump-maker, informed me that he had known the choke damp to collect during the hour that his laborers had been absent at dinner.

The cause of death on the following case, is unusual, and not likely to occur in the Middle States of the Union, unless in the coal region; but it is highly probable it may again take place in the Western States, where inflammable gas springs are very common—so common as in one instance to rise in and spread over a wide creek, and when inflamed, causing the remark of "a river on fire." The unfortunate person resided in October, 1840, in Coitaville, Tiffin County, Ohio.—The notice may possibly meet the eye of some western man and save a life.

"Mr. Hill was engaged in digging a well for a Mr. Young, of Weathersfield, and had sunk the shaft to the depth of fifty feet, with every appearance of being near water. To ascertain the fact he drilled a hole in the middle of the well, and heard a rumbling noise, but could not tell whether it was above or below him—supposed, however, to be running water below.—He then ascended to the top to make preparations for walling up the well the next morning. The noise still coatinued; about 7 o'clock in the evening, he again descended for the purpose of bringing up his tools, *carrying a candle with him.* When let down about twenty feet, the candle coming in contact with carburetted hydrogen mixed with common atmospheric air, occasioned a powerful explosion, threw the windlass from its rigging, and enveloped the whole cavity in a blaze of livid fire. The flames shot up in the air to the height of thirty feet.

The windlass was righted as soon as possible and a rope let down to the unhappy sufferer, who after falling thirty feet, was still struggling in the flames.

He seized hold of the rope, fastened it to the bucket which fell with him, and was brought out of the well literally burned up.—His clothes, except the vest, were all consumed. He survived from Wednesday, the day on which the melancholy event occurred, until Saturday evening, at which time he died, leaving a wife and seven small children to mourn his untimely end."

As in the case of common water wells, a lighted candle or lamp is the test for safe descent in wells partially filled with inflammable gas. In the first, the light will be extinguished, because the fixed air, if present, cannot support combustion. In the latter, the gas takes fire, and explosion follows. It is the same gas that often inflames in coal mines in England, and destroy the lives of the miners.

Singular Dream and Wonderful Cure.—The editor of the St. Louis Pennant says that the following is true, and gives us his hand upon it. We dare say it may be, and if so, it only proves that a man pursues the same current of thought, asleep as awake:

A short time since, a respectable and fashionable young physician, in one of the cities west of the Mississippi, was called to attend a young lady, who had suddenly been taken very ill. He hastened to attend, but after exhausting his skill with all his ingenuity and perseverance, he found that the case was entirely beyond the reach of his knowledge, and an old and eminent member of the profession was called in to consult with him. After every effort had been resorted to which the combined wisdom of the two physicians could suggest, the case was given up as hopeless. It was formally announced to the afflicted family that the sufferings of the patient would end in death before morning; and it being late and the night stormy, the two physicians were prevailed upon to take lodgings in the house.

Weary and disheartened, they soon fell asleep; but in a few minutes our young practitioner awoke from a strange dream. He had no sooner closed his eyes in slumber than he dreamed that he had given the patient a dose of a certain medicine, the name of which we have forgotten, which had immediately arrested the vomiting, and the patient had fallen into a sweet sleep, attended with favorable symptoms of convalescence.

He roused his companion and told him his dream. The other, however, treated it with lightness, and turning over immediately commenced snoring. Again the other slept also, and again the same dream—identical in every particular—visited him. This time he awoke his companion and seriously demanded that the medicine thus strangely pointed out should be tried. His request met with nothing but a sneer, and a suggestion that he had better get up and try it himself. Again both slept, and again the same dream came upon the young man, and he awoke with a feeling almost of awe creeping over him.

Rising quietly, and dressing without disturbing his companion, he entered the sick chamber, and beheld the poor girl, her eyeballs starting from her head, her face of a purple hue, still vomiting violently. It was evident she could not live an hour. Seizing a brief pause in the frequent convulsions, he administered the exact dose of the medicine prescribed in his three wonderful dreams, and sat down to watch the result.

In less than twelve minutes, a change was perceptible in the patient. *The vomiting returned no more;* and in a few minutes the exhausted patient sank into a gentle and healthful sleep. She is now, although still feeble, entirely recovered from her dreadful malady, and will, we hope, live many, many years to be a blessing and a comfort to her frienes.

☞This is a FACT, and can be fully substantiated.

NEW GOODS.

PRESTON & MACKEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 81, Market Street, PITTSBURGH.

August 31, 1841.—wly.

STRAY COWS.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Turtle Creek, about 10th instant, a young RED BRINDLED COW, slope off the right ear, some white about the head; and an old BLACK AND WHITE COW, a strap with buckle round her neck; no other marks perceivable. Both Cows giving milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY FUNK.

Funk's Mills, August 24, 1841.*

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

In the matter of the Voluntary Assignment of Andrew Pierce. } And now, to wit, August 7th, 1841. Partial account of E. B. Todd, Esq., Assignee filed; and the Court Appoint Thomas Mellon, Esq., to audit said account, and distribute the balance in the hands of the accountant, among the creditors of the assignee.

From the Record,

A. SUTTON, Prot'h.

The Auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. T. MELLON.

August 27 —w3t.

OFFICE of COMMISSARY GENERAL of SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1841.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions in bulk for the use, of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows—

At New Orleans.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh Superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do. good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1842, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1842.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One-half to be delivered on 1st May, 1842, and the remainder on 1st December, 1842

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,000 barrels of Pork
2,000 do. of fresh superfine Flour
900 bushels of new white field Beans
15,000 pounds of good hard Soap
6,000 do. of good hard Sperm Candles
300 bushels of good clean dry salt
4,000 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1842.

At St. Louis, or Jefferson Barracks, Missouri

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do. of good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.

400 barrels of Pork
800 do. of fresh superfine Flour
360 bushels of new white field Beans
6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
4,000 do. of good hard tallow Candles
120 bushels of good clean dry Salt
1,600 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1842.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peter's.

200 barrels of Pork
400 do. of fresh superfine Flour
180 bushels of new white field Beans
3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
2,000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
60 bushels of good clean dry Salt
800 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1842.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

200 barrels of Pork
400 do of fresh superfine Flour
180 bushels of new white field Beans
3,000 pounds of good hard Soap
2,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
60 bushels of good clean dry Salt
800 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1842.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
1,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1842.

At Fort Brady, Soult de Ste. Marie.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
1,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1842.

At Hancock Barracks, Holton, Maine.

400 barrels of Pork
800 do of fresh superfine Flour
360 bushels of new white field Beans
6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
4,000 do of good hard tallow Candles
120 bushels of good clean dry Salt
1,600 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1841, and January and February, 1842.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

100 barrels of

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH....SEPTEMBER 2, 1841.

☞ A part of our weekly edition was worked off this week with a wrong date, owing to the forgetfulness of our pressman. In place of "*Tuesday, August* 31," it should be "*Friday, September* 3."

☞ No change in our Prices Current of importance since last published. Flour remains at last week's rates—$5 12 a $5 25 from wagons, and $5 50 a $5 62 from stores.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—Not much of importance had transpired at Washington up to Monday morning, the date of our last advices. The Bank bill was expected to be reported on that day. The Land Bill still lies quiet in the House. Rumors are as rife as ever concerning vetoes, dissolution of cabinet, &c. A few days more will settle many important questions.

MR. EVERETT'S CASE.—The confirmation or rejection of this gentleman's nomination still remains unsettled. In the meanwhile the Press, in every section of the country, is speaking out in tones not to be misunderstood. The St. Louis Republican is the only paper we have seen, either North or South, that tried to justify the propriety of a rejection of this good man. The grounds urged for a rejection are so preposterous as to convince even southern men, that the South, in making this demand, has gone too far, and that it is fraught with the utmost danger to the perpetuity of the Union to insist upon it.

The National Intelligencer, of Monday, has a strong article on the subject. It expresses its utter amazement, that, at this day, such an objection should be raised, where it is, against the appointment of Mr. Everett. It says if there be a spot within the confines of this Union, where a liberal and enlarged national spirit should prevail, it is the floor of the Senate, when deliberating upon the merits of public functionaries.

The Richmond (Virginia) Whig, has the following judicious remarks, and it will be well if Southern Senators lay them to heart, before they perpetrate an act loading themselves with perpetual infamy, and laying the ground-work of a certain and speedy dissolution of the Union. It says:

"The objection to Mr. Everett, it is stated, is *on the score of his opinions respecting slavery.*— It is conceded that he is an able and accomplished statesman—a polished gentleman—a patriot in its broadest sense, and devoted to his country, and his whole country. But because he believes slavery in the abstract to be an evil—an opinion entertained by the Whole North and a large portion of the South—he is to be put under the ban, and forever barred the service of his country. The idea is preposterous. What connection has his notion of slavery with the duties of his mission to England? We fervently trust that no southern Whig Senator will so far play into the hands of the Locos as to countenance this deep wrong to the distinguished citizen of the Old Bay State.

"But, independent of the right and justice involved in the question, have gentlemen looked to the consequences of making the abstract question of slavery a test of political orthodoxy? To our minds, they are of the gravest character. They go to the continuance of the Union. Every man north of Mason and Dixon's line will become an Abolitionist. Section will be arrayed against section. If the North is proscribed for not holding slavery to be a blessing, the South will be put under the ban for not considering it a curse. We beg Southern gentlemen, of all political parties, to pause before they cast this fresh firebrand, which may ignite the fabric of Union.

"As a mere matter of policy, too, the South should be the last to raise such a question, unless a dissolution of the Union be desirable.— The whole North are as much Abolitionists as Mr. Everett; and if he be proscribed, they will—it is but natural and reasonable that they should—make common cause with him."

These remarks are so just and striking that they cannot fail to come home to the feeling and common sense of every southern man, who is not so blinded by prejudice as to be bereft of the power to reason on the subject, or is seeking for some means to overturn the fair fabric of our Union.

The principal grounds of Mr. Everett's rejection are said to arise from his reply to the Abolitionists, when a candidate for governor of Massachusetts. In this reply Mr. Everett avowed his belief, that the General Government had a constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of the United States, to prohibit the trade in slaves between the different States, and to refuse to admit into the Union any new State in which Slavery is allowed.

These opinions are entertained by nearly the whole North, and also by many in the South. They are abstract opinions of constitutional right—and are very different from opinions on the exped ency of employing those rights to bring about the restrictions contemplated.—Congress has a constitutional right to lay a direct tax, to destroy the Navy, to increase the number of the standing army, &c., but the expediency of these measures would scarcely be admitted by any.

If Southern Senators are going to institute an inquisitorial court to pry into the opinions on slavery of every Northern man that comes before them for confirmation, the sooner we understand it the better. The North will never submit to it. We have borne long and patiently with Southern encroachments, and given up some of our most important interests to satisfy Southern cupidity, but we will not stand tamely by and see Edward Everett, the accomplished scholar, the beautiful writer, the able and consistent defender of his country's honor and rights—a man who is every inch of him American, of a character so unsullied, that the prying eye of the most malignant envy cannot find aught to asperse—we will not stand tamely by and see such a man offered up a sacrifice to the unreasonable prejudices engendered by ultra Slaveholding opinions

We hope the united voice of the North will reach the Senate's ears before it is too late, and that so great an evil as the rejection of Mr. Everett may not come upon us. But we fear the worst.

The New York American, after giving the views of Mr Everett on consitutional rights, in reference to this matter, uses the following language, with which we will close this article:

"Now, what have these views of the power of the Constitution to do with the mission to England? It is said, indeed, that delicate questions connected with the recognition of property in slaves, and compensation therefor, are under discussion with that country, which moreover, it is added, is the focus of Abolition. What then? Is it meant to say that Mr. Everett, or any other honorable man, will be faithless to any trust confided to him, because of certain speculative opinions he may entertain? Such a suspicion, such an imputation, strikes at the personal honor of every Northern man; and yet, when did any Northern man ever betray the interests or rights of his country.

John Jay was, for his day, a decided abolitionist; but did he fail in aught that the most scrupulous Southern man could have stickled for in his negotiations with England? But yet stronger. Rufus King was, in the Missouri controversy, the champion of that opinion now imputed as a crime to Mr. Everett, that no new State permitting slavery should be brought into the Union—and yet he was afterwards sent to England, and on the question of his confirmation not a whisper of objection on that score was heard. Yet the first and chiefest matter confided to his charge was the adjustment of the compensation for slaves, under the Ghent treaty, and he only did not succeed in terminating the negotiation, before illness that proved mortal compelled his return home, because *he insisted upon the highest rate of compensation.* This same negotiation was afterwards completed by Albert Gallatin, another man from the Free States, who, under instructions from the Government at home, accepted half a million less than Rufus King had asked.

Away, then, with the base the dishonoring imputation, that northern men are not to be trusted with the interests, rights, and honor of their country. We spurn it as a personal wrong—we spurn it as a political indignity to which no man of honor can submit, which no American, worthy of the name, can fail to resent.

If the South shall force this issue upon us, we say to them in all earnestness, that they are digging the grave of the Union.

It will not be a party question—nor a transient question—but absorbing all others, overreaching all others, the one test at all our elections will be, Freedom and the North—Slavery and the South! The result cannot be doubtful."

THE POOR HOUSE LAW.—The Manufacturer having made some attacks upon Mr. Darsie in reference to this Law, and as we understand that the friends of the Locofoco candidate expect to make considerable political capital out of the matter to the injury of that gentleman, and as some of the townships are probably opposed to the Law, in the shape in which it finally passed, it is but justice to Mr. Darsie that a plain statement should be given of some of the circumstances attending its passage through the two houses.

The original bill was reported by Mr. Darsie in the House of Representatives, in consequence of petitions, very numerously signed by citizens of the county. When the bill was printed he forwarded copies of it to us, and we believe to most of the other papers in the city, requesting that public attention might be called to the subject; which was done. After waiting a month or six weeks, as no remonstrances appeared, the bill was called up and passed through the House, substantially as reported, and contained the following provisions:

SEC. 15. The qualified voters of said county shall, on the day of the next general election, and at the several places appointed by law for holding the same, decide by the vote of the several townships, boroughs, wards or districts whether they will accept of the provisions of this act, and for that purpose it shall and may be lawful for those in favor thereof to vote a ticket with the words "poor house" written or printed thereon, and those opposed thereto to vote a ticket with the words "no poor house" written or printed thereon; and it shall be the duty of the judges of said election to make out a certificate of the result of said vote at the different election districts of said county, and forthwith deliver the same to the constable of the respective districts, whose duty it shall be to return the same to the Clerk of the Commissioners of the said county, within ten days after said election, and it shall be the duty of the said constables, under the penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered in a summary way for neglecting or refusing to cause written or printed notices to be set up in at least five of the most public places in the said districts giving notice that a vote would be taken for the above specified purpose.

SECTION 16. That when seventeen of the said townships, boroughs, wards or districts shall have determined in the manner directed in the fifteenth section that they will accept of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county to certify the same to the Commissioners appointed by the first section of this act, whose duty it shall be to keep a regular account of all the expenses that shall be necessarily incurred in the purchase of the ground, erecting of suitable building and furnishing the same, and cause the same to be entered in a book provided for that purpose, and if any township, borough, ward, or district shall hereafter desire to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, and any five of the qualified electors of said district shall give public notice of the same at at least five of the most public places in said district, ten days previous to any regular township election, explicitly stating that at said election a vote would be taken agreeably to the fifteenth section of this act, and if by the said vote any borough, township or district shall have determined in the affirmative, and that it or they will accept or avail themselves of the provisions of this act, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the said township or district to proceed to levy or collect (which they are hereby authorized to do) a sum sufficient to pay their respective proportion of the purchasing, building and furnishing said poor house, with lawful interest from the time said money was expended and paid, and pay over the same to the directors of the poor house, and in that case said townships or districts shall thenceforward be entitled to the same privileges and be subject to the same duties as any other borough, township, or district of said county.

By a comparison of these two sections, with section 15, of the law as it passed, and is published in our paper, it will be seen there is a marked difference.

Under the operation of these two sections, no township could have had the least ground of complaint, as the operation of the Law is made to depend upon the vote of the qualified electors of each district respectively; and had these sections been retained it could not have been forced upon any district without its consent, expressed through the ballot-box.

The bill was very considerably altered in the Senate — these two sections were entirely striken out, against the wishes of Mr. Darsie, as we are informed, and section 15 of the present bill inserted, referring the question to a mass vote of the whole county.

We are not prepared at present to express an opinion upon the merits of these two plans of bringing the matter before the people. We have merely given the facts of the case, as far as they have come to our knowledge, leaving our readers to form their own opinion in the premises.

One thing is evident, that if Mr. Darsie's plan had been carried out, no township could have been compelled to have come under the provisions of the law without the consent of the majority of the voters.

For the Gazette.

MR. D. N. WHITE:—I should be pleased to see in the Gazette the debate on the Western Armory appropriation, on Saturday last. I was greatly surprised at the tone of Mr. Clay's opposition to the appropriation, and especially his objection to leaving the selection to the President. Our late representative, Richard Biddle, deemed that the only mode of selection in relation to the Marine Hospital, and the result proved his judgment sound. Pittsburgh has been selected for that purpose, and the only reason why the work is not now going on is that Congress has not appropriated money for that purpose.

It is absurd to think of the two Houses making the selection with regard exclusively to the fitness and advantages of any location.—The discussion would be a mere wrangle between the Representatives from the different proposed sites, and would be decided by the relative popularity and ingenuity of those representatives.

The sneer about the Ohio comes with an ill-grace from the man, who, thirty years ago, told the pretty story of the arrival of the Ship at Leghorn, in Italy, from Pittsburgh.

An early and steady friend of the "city of three rivers."

THE DEBATE ON THE ARMORY.—We cheerfully comply with the request of our correspondent in reference to the debate on this subject. We had marked the following items, before the communication was handed to us.

It will surprise our readers to learn through Mr. Buchanan, that a Whig meeting has been held in Pittsburgh to sustain Mr. Tyler's Veto. We wonder how he got his information. Mr. Clay's remarks about Pittsburgh and the Ohio, manifest a querulousness not very honorable to that justly distinguished, and generally very discriminating Senator.

The debate was on striking out 75,000 dollars for the purchase of a site for a Western Armory, and the appropriation was opposed principally because the President had the choice of the location,—Pittsburgh being the most prominent point.

The amendment was adopted by a strong vote, ayes 24, noes 19.

Mr. Buchanan thought that, in a body like the House of Representatives, (composed as it was of so many members, all naturally desirous to have the location where it would be most desirable to their constituents,) it would be perfectly ridiculous to suppose that a location could be made. He was in favor of insisting on the amendment, leaving the selection to Executive discretion.

Mr. Clay said that the West had been harped upon, as though this was a great boon to the West, when every Whig Representative *except two* had voted against it. He had no particular objection to Pittsburgh; but in case of a certain horrible event, which he did not apprehend, but which sometimes forced itself on the imagination, where would be the Armory? At Pittsburgh, an eastern city at the head of a river which had been said by Mr. Randolph to be dried up all summer and frozen up all winter. He was opposed to it from the state of the Treasury—he was opposed to it from the enormity of the price—he was opposed to it because instead of deciding by Congress, where the location should be, it would, if left to the Executive, be left to the head of a bureau.

Mr. Buchanan said, somehow or other, it was always his fate to be drawn into an argument with the Senator from Kentucky, when he did not anticipate it. With regard to the Whigs voting against the measure, it might be a very good argument for his political friends, but a very bad one for his, (Mr. B's;) but, if they went in opposition to the Whigs they could not be far wrong. Why had the Senator assailed? He (Mr. B.) said nothing about Pittsburgh

Mr. Clay. No, but you were thinking about it.

Mr. Buchanan. No. I was not thinking about it at the time; but there was something passing through my mind in relation to a Whig meeting which had taken place in that city, sustaining the veto of President Tyler against the Bank. Was Pittsburgh to be denounced because the Senator from Kentucky feared that the Executive might, in his discretion, select it for a site for a Western armory?

Mr. Morehead spoke against insisting on the amendment. If the amendment was intended for the benefit of the West, Pittsburgh would not answer for that purpose.

Mr. Henderson thought, if the views of the President might be extended 1,000 miles beyond Pittsburg, and still find eligible locations, there could be no object in having one at Pittsburgh for the benefit of the West, when that at Harper's Ferry was so near.

Mr. Allen was for leaving the subject to the discretion of the President, who represented all interests. The location should be no boon to the West, but to the whole Union. In case war should break out, the armory should be where it would prove most advantageous. In measures of this kind they should know no party, no sectional feeling—know no North, South, East, or West. It really appeared to him they were treating this subject as though this country was like the republic of Athens, which was not much larger than the county in which he (Mr. A.) resided. It appeared somewhat strange to him, however, that there should be any fear about Executive discretion or Executive patronage in the selection of a site for any armory, when the same gentlemen had voted to place ten millions at the disposal of President Van Buren, to resist aggression.—When that bill passed he must confess that he trembled in his seat, and observed to his political friends that he considered it the greatest compliment ever paid to mortal man. Yet now (said Mr. A.) these very gentlemen who could vote to place the money of the nation and the muscles and sinews of their fellow-men at the discretion of the Executive; with the sweat scarce wiped from their hands occasioned by their exertions in the late Presidential contest, cannot trust President Tyler with discretion to make a selection for a common site for an armoy for the benefit of the common country.

MR. IRWIN.—Wishing to do strict justice to this gentleman, and to place his course on all questions in which he disagrees with those who supported him for Congress, in its true light, we extract from the National Intelligencer the following amendments offered by him, during the pending of the new Bank Bill in the House:

Mr. W. W. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, offered the following amendments in Committee of the Whole on Monday last to the bill entitled "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," by means of a corporation to be styled "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

Strike out, in the 9th fundamental article, section 10th, the following words:

"The said Corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except foreign bills of exchange, including bills or drafts drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another, or gold or silver coin, or bullion, or goods or lands purchased on execution, sued out on judgment, or decrees obtained for the benefit of said bank, or taken bona fida in the payment of debts due to it, or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands."

And in lieu thereof insert the following:

"The said Corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except Promissory Notes, inland bills of Exchange, Gold or Silver coin, or bullion, or goods or lands purchased on execution, or taken bona fide in the payment of debts, or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands."

And add to the 16th fundamental article of said 10th section the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That said Corporation shall at no time discount any foreign accommodation bill of exchange."

Strike out, in the 16th fundamental article of said section, the following words in the 245th and 246th lines: "*Or with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury any bank or banks.*" And strike out the word "bank" wherever the same occurs in said article.

Insert in said article, before the *proviso* in the 253d line, the following words, viz:

"And that said directors shall establish agencies in all places where branches of the late Bank of the United States have been formerly established."

Add to the 17th fundamental article in said section the words following:

"And all orders issued to any agency for the expansion or contraction of the discounts of said Corporation shall be published in one daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, and the agencies employed by said institution shall keep an exact record of the bills of exchange purchased and sold by said agencies, with the names of all the parties to said bills, which record shall be open at all times to the inspection of a committee appointed by such number of stockholders as shall represent at least one hundred shares of the capital stock of said institution, and no oath or obligation of secresy shall at any time be administered to any clerk, officer, director, or agent of said Corporation, in reference to any of the transactions of said Corporation or any of its agencies."

And the question being on agreeing to said amendments, the same were severally rejected.

PRESIDENT TYLER AND VIRGINIA ABSTRACTIONS.—Some persons may be at a loss to know what is meant by "*Virginia Abstraction*," so frequently spoken of now-a-days. A friend has handed us the following, which is the best definition of the intangible Virginia idea we have seen?

"There is but one Constitutional principle settled, in the estimation of a Virginia Abstractionist, and that is, *that every thing is unsettled.*

The New York Tribune, in an appeal to Northern Locofoco Senators, such as Wright, Buchanan, &c., in reference to Mr. Everett's nomination, says:

"Let us know what disloyal and craven Representatives of Free States have dared prove so recreant to the high trust to them confided as to vote that a simple, constitutional aversion to Slavery shall disqualify a man for holding office. Be they who they may, they will have richly deserved the execrations of their outraged constituents."

The correspondent of the New York American of the date of Saturday last says:

"The Senate confirmed to-day the nominations of Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, and Mr. Todd of Kentucky, as ministers, the first to Austria, the second to Russia. I do not comprehend the magnanimity which induced Northern and Western Senators to concur in these appointments from slave-holding States, while that of Mr. Everett is suspended; nor if that gentleman be rejected, will their constituents very readily comprehend it."

For the Gazette.

MR. D. N. WHITE:—I observe that the great stumbling block in the way of your neighbor Parkin's support of the Antimasonic ticket is the *allegation* that the whigs had no hand or voice in forming it.

Permit me to ask him a few questions to which I will thank him for unequivocal replies.

1st. Had the Whigs any "hand or voice" in forming the Antimasonic tickets in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840?

If they aided in forming those tickets, (all of which they supported,) what prevented their doing the same thing in 1841? The calls in each year being *precisely* the same.

If they had no hand or voice in forming the tickets, in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, why could they not support the ticket in 1841, as they did in the four preceding years?

2d. Had the whigs any hand or voice in forming the Loco Foco tickets in 1833 or 1836, in both of which years they supported those tickets?

If Mr. Parkin will venture to give frank and unequivocal replies to these queries, he shall hear from me again. PLAIN DEALER.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Neville B. Craig, Esq.*, who, for the last twelve years past, has ably edited the above paper, has withdrawn from that station, and D. N. White, has taken his place. Under the control of Mr. Craig the Gazette was an active and efficient agent in the great Whig cause, and we are pleased to see it is no less so at present. The Gazette is the oldest paper west of the Alleghenies mountains being in its fifty sixth volume at this time. It was first established by Mr. John Scull. Many is the time that we, while an urchin of 5 or 6 years old, witnessed Mr. Scull flinging round about type in the cases; and we never remained fully satisfied from that time until we obtained a knowledee of the art ourself.—*Chardon, Ohio, Freeman.*

Slaves.—One thousand dollars are wanted to transfer eighteen negroes to Liberia. Thos. Wallace, Esq., of Flemingsburgh, Ky., recently died, and by his will liberated eighteen slaves, on condition that the American Colonization Society send them to Liberia, in Africa. We trust that the friends of human liberty will not withhold the means necessary to relieve these poor fellows from slavery, and give them a "local habitation and a name" in the land of their fathers. Less than one thousand dollars is wanted to accomplish this object.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Virginia Bank Robbery.—It is stated in the Richmond papers that the officers are on the track of the robbers of the Dannvile Bank, with a fair prospect of catching them. That robbery was about the "tallest Virginia abstraction" we ever heard of—the politicians will have to knock under until they produce something to surpass it.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

Counterfeiters at White River.—Information brought by the Maid of Arkansas agrees in the main, with the reports received by the Baltic of the routing of a gang of counterfeiters, black legs, negro stealers, &c. The number killed is represented as much less—22 or 23 were drowned—some of the bodies were met floating down the river by the Maid. One was shot and several houses were burned. A number made their escape by flight. It is believed the nest has been effectually broken up.—*St. Louis Repub.*

From the American Farmer.

TOMATO FIGS.

PATENT OFFICE, July 10, 1841.

Dear Sir:—The medical qualities of tomatoes have greatly increased their cultivation, and every new preparation of the article is deserving consideration. A sample of "tomato figs" has just been deposited at the Patent office of a very superior quality. From the taste I should suppose all the good qualities of the fruit are retained. In appearance the drum of tomatoes resembles one of figs so nearly, that they might easily be mistaken for the same.

The sample is deposited by Mrs. *Steiger*, of this city, and the recipe transmitted with it is enclosed for publication. It is deeply to be regretted that since the periodicals of the day are open to communications, that so many valuable improvements are lost to the world barely for the want of publicity. Others may have dried the tomatoes with a recipe, however less successful. Very respectfully,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

HON. J. S. SKINNER.

Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 lbs) of fruit. Scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying, after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs.—The pear shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

POLITICAL DEBATE.—At a meeting of the citizens of Reserve township, held on Saturday the 28th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee for the purpose of making arrangements for a public debate between the opposing candidates for Senate and Assembly in this County, to take place in Manchester, at the Brick School House, on Saturday, September 4th, at 6½ o'clock.

The various Senatorial and Legislative candidates upon all the tickets now before the people are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
L. BURCHFIELD,
GEORGE CONNELL.

September 2, 1841.

FULLER'S PRESS PAPERS.

750 LBS. FULLER'S PRESS PAPERS, a superior article, tied flat, so that any number of sheets desired may be furnished to order, just received and for sale at the bookstore of LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,

Sept 1.—w3t&d6t, No. 89 Wood street.
Mercury and Manufacturer each copy 3t

1842.

LOOMIS' ALMANAC, No. 8.—Just published by the subscriber, the above No. of the PITTSBURGH, and same No. of the MAGAZINE ALMANAC, Being the 41st No. of CRAMER'S continued, on a new and improved plan, for the year of our Lord 1842: being second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and after the Fourth of July, the Sixty-seventh year of American Independence. Calculated by Sanford C. Hill, Esq., to equal, mean, or clock time, for the horizon and meridian of Pittsburgh, lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long 80 deg. W. of Greenwich; but will serve for the adjacent states without any essential difference. *Education, Friendship, Agriculture and Manufactures*, has been our motto in the publication of the Almanac, from our first number; and we are glad to state, judging from the increasing demand for our Annual, that our efforts to supply reading matter suitable for family use, is duly appreciated by an eligitened public. *For sale in any quantity* by the publisher, and at retail by most merchants in the county.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 89 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Wanted clean Linen and Cotton Rags, and Tanners' Scraps, and highest market price allowed in exchange for school Books and Paper, at No. 89 Wood street. Sept. 1, 1841.—dtf&w3t.

POOR HOUSE.

WHEREAS, in and by the 15th Section of an Act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 22d day of April, 1841, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to cause said Section to be published, &c. Now, therefore, in compliance with the requirements of said section, I, Benjamin Weaver, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby publish the same as follows to wit:

Section 15. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of the several wards, townships, boroughs, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "Poor House," and in the inside, "For a Poor House" or "against a Poor House;" and if it shall appear, upon casting up the votes in the different districts, at the Court House on the same day that the other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a Poor House, then the foregoing Act to take effect, but if a majority of the votes are found to be against a Poor House, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And the Sheriff of said County, shall cause this section thereof to be published in all the newspapers printed in said County, at least six weeks previous to next general election; the expenses of which publication shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

And I do hereby request the qualified voters of Allegheny County to take notice of the same.

B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 30, 1841. } Sept 2.—d1&w6t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Lecky for use, vs. John Chess. } Vend. Ex. No. 404, July T., 1841.

And now, to wit, August 28, 1841. By consent money considered in Court, and on motion of Mr. Woods, the Court appoint Wm. M. Bull, Esq., Auditor, to distribute the same. Certified from the record this 30th day of August, A. D., 1841.

ALFRED SUTTON, Proth'y.

In pursuance of the above rule the Auditor therein named will attend for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Fourth street, next door to the Mayor's Office, on the 5th day of October, 1841, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. WM. M. BULL,

Sept 3.—w3t. Auditor.

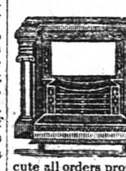
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Downer, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedant are requested to make known the same to him without delay. ISAAC MURDOCK,

Sept. 3, 1841.—w5t*. Administrator.

Marble Works, Federal street, Allegheny City.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Marble Works, in Allegheny city, to Messrs. Lawton and Wilkins, I would cordially recommend them to public patronage. JOHN CHISLETT.

April 1, 1841.



Lawton & Wilkins,—Wish most respectfully to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have associated themselves in the above business, in all its branches, and that they are now prepared, with a well selected stock of the choicest marbles, and from long experience in the business, to execute all orders promptly, and in a style of workmanship that cannot fail to insure them a full share of public patronage.

They have always on hand a splendid assortment of *Marble Mantles, Monuments, Tomb Stones, &c.*, which they now offer at reduced prices. Centre and Pier Table Tops, Wash Stands, Mineral Water Fountains, Vases, &c., &c., also executed at the shortest notice.

N B. The trade supplied as usual on the most liberal terms.

Reference, S. Lothrop, Wilson M'Candless, Esq., S. R. Johnson, M. Tiernan. Mar. 1—d&w6m.

SALE OF IMPROVED DURHAM CATTLE.—On Wednesday, the 8th of September next, will be offered for sale at the residence of the Hon Harmar Denny, Springfield Farm, near Pittsburgh, a number of IMPROVED DURHAM CATTLE, of various grades, among which are two thorough bred BULLS.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash. For pedigrees, see hand bills.

P. McKENNA,
aug 14—d1w&wts. Auctioneer.

JOHN H. EBBERT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—w1y. Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.
CURTISS & Co.,

ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20.

No. 98. REMOVAL. No. 98.

THE public are respectfully informed that Dr. B. BRANDRETH'S Office is removed to No. 98, Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, the ONLY PLACE in Pittsburgh where his Vegetable Universal Pills can be obtained. *Mark*, Dr. Brandreth never appoints Druggists, Doctors, or Pedlars his agents, consequently all pills sold *in his name*, are counterfeits. *Remember*, No. 98 Wood street, between Fifth street and Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, Mar. 25—6md&w.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Franklin Township, Allegheny county, a white Cow, with red spots on her sides, dark brown head and neck, and white forehead.—the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Aug. 20.—w3t*. ALEX. WRIGHT.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,

At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, on the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber desirous to visit Europe on account of bad health, will sell a lot of ground on Water street in the City of Pittsburgh, fronting on the new wharf, between Market and Ferry streets, containing in front, on Water street 35 feet, and in depth 80 feet. It is at present occupied by Mr. Revell as a tavern. This lot requires no comments as it is well known to be as good a stand as any in the city, for a warehouse or stores. A reasonable time will be given for part of the purchase money The title indisputable.—For further particulars inquire of the proprietor on Water street, No. 77, between Grant and Ross sts. Aug 20.—w3t. WM HOLLAND.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA,
OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPMION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.

July 16, 1841.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

AGENCY.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.

Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards

Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

DISSOLUTION.

☞ The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of O. P. Shiras & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the subscribers.

O. P. SHIRAS,
R. D. CHAPMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1841.

The brewing business will be continued by O. P. SHIRAS, at the "FRANKLIN BREWERY" Second st., between Smithfield and Grant sts.

August 4, 1841.—d2w&w1m.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBEVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

SICKNESS! SICKNESS!!

REMOVAL OF AGENCY.—Those who have been obtaining the medicines formerly sold at 41 and 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, viz: DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints,

MATTERS AND THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—By our Congressional intelligence our readers will perceive that two important Bills have passed, one in the House, and one in the Senate. Rumors are still prevalent that there will be a dissolution of the cabinet. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer under date of August 26, says:

"The dissolution of the Cabinet spoken of in my last, is no RUMOR—I believe I have never troubled you with mere rumors and conjectures, as all my letters will prove—but an unavoidable, necessary measure, which may be delayed for a week or so, but which *must* come to pass, however you or I may wish to avert such a calamity. I do not mean, however, that the whole Cabinet shall go at once, or that its members one and all shall at once assume a position hostile to the President. It may be that one or two remain, or that the most prominent member of the Cabinet may be sent to Europe, but some important change in the Cabinet will take place *immediately after the adjournment of Congress.*"

The same writer says that the President is slightly indisposed, but that the white house is literally stormed with visiters.

Nothing, at our last advices, had been done with the Bank Bill. The opinion is gaining ground that if it is passed it will be *vetoed*, and in that case a breach in the Whig ranks is inevitable. Twenty-four Whigs it is believed will go off with the President at once: The Madisonian is out in a long article, to show that Mr. Tyler was always opposed to a Bank, and that a Bank was not the subject at issue before the people at the late Presidential election. This is certainly very ominous of the fate of any Bank bill, as the Madisonian is understood to express the views of the President.

Meantime the discussions in Congress are of the most exciting character. Mr. Tyler is openly attacked on the floor of the House of Representatives—his friends come forward to to the rescue, and crimination and recrimination are the order of the day until, as the writer in the Inquirer says, they are at swords, point, just ready to cut each other's throats.

Abolition is also dragged in to widen the breach, as if there was not enough already of angry excitement. Mr Granger is openly denounced on the floor of the House, as an abolitionist—and Mr. Everett's nomination to England is opposed on the ground of abolition On Mr. Everett's case we can find nothing this morning, except the following Postscript, from the New York American, dated Friday last, 2 o'clock.

"By the Philadelphia train, we have information that leaves us little reason to doubt, that *Discord* has triumphed at Washington, that the dissolution of the Cabinet *is inevitable*, and that Edward Everett has, ere this, been rejected.

'Treason has done its worst!' "

We hope Congress will adjourn speedily, go home and cool off. Nothing can preserve the unity of the Whig party but this, and even the Union is endangered by a longer continuance.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.—The National Intelligencer says that a recent communication to the War Department, gives a good account of operations in Florida. On the 8th of last month the remainder of Coa-coo-chee's band, five in number, were captured. From these the position of twenty-five of Halleck's band was ascertained, of which the chief and two warriors were captured, without bloodshed.—Every thing promises a speedy termination of the war.

U. S. SOLDIERS IN MAINE.—From Maine papers we learn, that, at the request of Gov. Kent, two companies of U. States troops have been stationed on the North Eastern Boundary, in place of the armed civil posse, heretofore on duty.

INCENDIARISM IN HARMONY.—We learn, by the Butler Intelligencer, that a destructive fire occurred in this place on the 19th inst., supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The stables and out buildings of the widow Schwartz, were consumed; also, the stables of Francis Covert, R. Musselman, Wm. Keck, Jacob Tinker,and Robert E. Hays. On the day following the tavern of Jacob Fidler, was discovered to be on fire, but was subdued before much damage was done. Loco foco matches, partly consumed were found in a position to leave no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

BANNER COUNTY AWAKE.—From an extra, from the Herald office, we learn that the "Democratic Antimasonic Delegates," from the different election districts, of Lancaster county, met, on Wednesday last, in the city of Lancaster, and nominated a ticket to be supported in October. Lancaster will give an overwhelming majority for John Banks.

ALDERMAN BINNS.—The Inquirer says that this gentleman has issued a circular to the citizens of Philadelphia, announcing himself as a candidate for Mayor, without regard to party nominations.

UNITED STATES BANK STOCK.—We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer,of Saturday last, that this stock sold lower in that city, on the day before, than at any other period in its history—being sold at 94. Holders seem determined to get rid of it at any price. The notes are also still further depreciated.

We observe, by the Intelligencer, that the Democratic citizens of Butler county, friendly to John Banks, will meet at the Court House in Butler, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15.—Mr. Darsie is to be present and to address the meeting.

We observe that the Whig press, in noticing the Democratic Whig nominations, in this state say not a word about the Advocate ticket. Mr. Darsie is always spoken of as the candidate for Senate to be supported in opposition to the Locofocos.

For the Gazette.

MASONRY—A REMINISCENCE.

In 1818 the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh was feloniously entered by two men and robbed of a large amount of money. One of those men was named Emmons, the other Pluymart; both, we believe, were notorious scoundrels, but the latter especially was an accomplished villain, skilled in all the arts of rascality, and all the means of escape. He was, too, as is always the case, with all the knaves of the higher order, a brother of the noble fraternity of Free Masons.

He was pursued and arrested at Cincinnati, and made his escape, but he was again arrested; and finally, after being four different times arrested, he was tried and sent to the Penitentiary from which he again escaped. While he was running at large, strong petitions were got up in his favor by distinguished Masons in Philadelphia, New York, Columbus (O.) and Cleveland. Upon the strength of these petitions, signed by leading Masons in *other* cities and *other* States, Gov. Shulze, on the last day of his term, pardoned a villain, who had robbed a bank in this city, who was at that very time, *running at large*, in defiance of the law of the land and the judgment of a court.

The Pittsburgh Statesman, then edited by John B. Butler, was not content to let this outrageous act of the Governor pass quietly into oblivion, but published an article lauding him for his conduct and expressing sympathy for Pluymart whom it styled a persecuted man, because he had been pursued and retaken after so many escapes.

That same paper gave the names of many of the signers in favor of Pluymart, among them we now only recollect George M. Dallas and John W. Willey of Cleveland, (O.,) both devoted masons.

The Cleveland Herald, upon the receipt of the Statesman's eulogy upon Shulze, and his lament for Pluymart, gave the following comment, to which. to give it more weight, he attached his signature as editor.

From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 7th 1830.

Joseph F. Pluymart, who figured so largely in this village two or three years since, and *who left lasting memorials of his character*, very strongly impressed upon the minds of many of the citizens has been pardoned. It is said to have been the last act of Governor Shulze in his official character.

We observed, too, with surprise, the commendatory remarks of the editor of the Statesman.—We should have supposed that the single fact, that the prisoner escaped from his confinement would have been sufficient reason for withholding the Executive clemency, until he should have placed himself within the walls of the Penitentiary. And it seems, too, *that Mr. Butler could not have been ignorant, that the premises upon which he predicated his reasoning, were utterly destitute of foundation.* He could not have supposed that Pluymart, had led a life without reproach since 1818. Common fame had spread far and wide some slight portion of the story of his deeds in the interim. But if Mr. Butler be doubting, we beg leave to refer him to the records of the Walnut street prison in Philadelphia—to Jacob Hayes, High Constable of New York—to the Black Roll of the Police office, and he will find that among Pluymart's secret but intimate associates up to the very day of his last arrest, were some of the most abandoned wretches that ever cursed that city—that five, if not more of them, had been tenants of the public prisons in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, from one to four times each, and for such *petty* misdemeanors, as theft, burglary, arson, highway robbery and manslaughter, and that one within the last year,has been sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for life, for an attempt to murder. By referring to the merchants at N. York, Mr. Butler may learn, too, that Pluymart, in in the years 1827 and 1828, swindled them out of 60 to 80,000 dollars by a systematic arrangement, commenced in New York, and consummated in part at Cleveland—and that when Pluymart was taken from this place to Pittsburgh, in the spring of 1828, he and his associates were rioting in their ill-gotten plunder,quaffing champaign by the dozen, and sporting their hundreds and thousands at the gambling table—and *this is the man for whom Mr. Butler feels so much sympathy*—the man to whom the governor of Pennsylvania among the last of his official acts, extended his executive protection.—*Editor Herald.*

This is the history of the Pluymart affair, and, we think, it shows clearly the hand of Masonry and one of the glorious effects of the obligation to "help a brother mason out of difficulty whether right or wrong." It also, proves that Mr. Lightner and the twenty-six other masons were correct in declaring that some of the masonic practices were calculated "to weaken all the securities of life, liberty and *property*." It proves, also, that masons who respect their masonic obligations are not very scrupulous about the character of the man who is in difficulty. The important question in such cases is whether he is really and truly one of the devotees of the "hand maid of religion." How could a more palpable case occur than that of Pluymart. He had committed an atrocious crime, he was running at large, in defiance of law and in contempt of the judgment of the court, was in the daily practice of villany; and in constant association and fellowship with scoundrels of the darkest hue, and yet Masons from New York to Cleveland, and from Philadelphia to Columbus busied themselves to release him from "difficulty whether right or wrong" as they were bound to do, by their oaths. Those same oaths which shut their mouths and render it a high crime to utter their ridiculous word *mah-ha-bone*, above their breaths. And when he is pardoned a brother mason in Pittsburgh *commends* that act of the Governor.

There is one point in the case of Pluymart which we will notice and must pass over some others for want of room.

Pluymart was pardoned on the *last day* of Shulze's term. Shulze was no Mason, but his successor, Wolf, was a bright one. It was, therefore, cunning to have the pardon signed by one who was not a Mason, but who from his negative character, was a convenient tool.

Many of our readers will recollect a similar case of late date. A man of the name of Rogers, a notorious scoundrel, and a Mason, robbed a fellow traveler in a canal boat on our public works of a considerable sum of money, the money was found in his possession, he was committed to jail and on the morning of the Court, at which he would have been tried a *nolle prosequi* was entered by order of O. F. Johnson who is not a mason.

Had the trial gone on, he would have been convicted, and then he could only be released by a pardon from D. R. Porter, who is a high Mason.

In both cases, then, it appears, that masonry cunningly availed itself of the services of the uninitiated.

During Wolf's administration application was made for copies of the petitions in favor of the pardon of Pluymart and a promise made that they should be furnished; when the applicant called at a subsequent day to get them he received a positive refusal. After Ritner's election, application was again made, but lo! the artifice, so often resorted to in relation to masons under trial, had been adopted, the papers were withdrawn or destroyed; so that it could not have been known who urged the pardon, had not some of the names been published to show what *respectable* and *influential* men interested themselves in the case. MAH-HA-BONE.

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE LAND BILL.

Mr. Cuthbert of Geo. commenced the discussion for the day, and of course in opposition to the Bill. After an angry debate,

The yeas and nays were then ordered upon the final passage of the bill, and were as follows.

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—27.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alab., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright Young—23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to defray the claims upon the Post Office Department. Mr. Everett of Vt. in the chair.

The debate assumed the same character as that of yesterday. Amendments were proposed as to the manner of paying the money and imposing certain restrictions upon the appropriation bill before the committee. But the amendments were almost in a moment lost sight of.

The amendments were presented at 12 o'clock, and with one exception voted down. The amendment adopted was, "that the money paid out to the Department should be refunded to the Treasury when the Department was able to do so."

The bill was then passed with only forty-seven votes in the negative,

The bill for the payment of the funeral expenses of General Harrison was next considered, debated and passed,—but not without some resistance from the opposition members.—Twenty-three of the members voted against the Bill.

ACTION IN CONGRESS.

The news of the action of Congress on the very important and highly interesting measures which have already passed,or are certainly about passing, diffuses every where a general joy, in the pleasing consequences of which at least even the opponents of the Administration partake.

We are enabled, to our great delight, to continue the annunciation of glad tidings to the People. The Land Distribution and General Pre-emption Bill yesterday *passed* the Senate, by 28 votes to 22. It had, as the reader knows, previously passed the House of Representatives; but having been amended in the Senate, (by a provision importations beyond 20 per cent. on their value,) it has yet to go back to the House for its action upon that amendment. —*Nat. Intel. August 27.*

In the Senate yesterday, the Land Bill (now at its third reading) was further debated, without coming to any conclusion upon it.

In the House of Representatives, the Post Office Appropriation Bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, a very long debate took place, embracing almost every other topic of present interest except the subject actually before the committe, upon which no definitive action was had:—*National Intelligencer Aug.* 26.

The House of Representatives still goes ahead, with good will and unprecedented vigor of purpose. The bill appropriating money for the relief of the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT was yesterday finally passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, together with two other bills.

There are only three or four bills, and those of subordinate importance, now to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

The Postmaster General, who seems to have been selected as the target for arrows shot from the longest bows of the Opposition organs, has reason to be abundantly gratified with the vote in the House of Representatives yesterday upon the bill making an appropriation to relieve that Department from the disgraceful condition in which it was left by the late administration. One hundred and twenty seven votes to forty-eight is a majority sufficient to console him for volumes of vulgar abuse.—*Nat Intel., Aug.* 27.

It appears by the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury at Syracuse, that the quantity of gunpowder which exploded during the recent fire in that place was about 650 pounds, contained in 25 kegs! It was deposited in the upper story of the building, but if it had been on the lower story, the loss of life would have been greater than it was. The shock of the explosion was felt for a distance of 20 miles. So far *twenty-five* bodies have been found, but some of the wounded it is feared must die, and swell the number to thirty. Only *forty* names had been received as wounded, but many more probably were injured.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the New Orleans Bee, Aug. 28.

TOW BOAT EXPLOSION.

The towboat Swan, Capt. Limbert, while coming up the river on Monday evening, having in tow brig Heber and schooner Alexander Washington, burst her starboard boiler, by which accident four persons were killed and a large number wounded.

We subjoin the names of the sufferers as far as ascertained.

Wm. Andrews, pilot, killed.
Robert Elliott, bar-keeper, killed.
Peter Ames, steersman, killed.
A fireman (colored) of Mobile, killed.
Mason Altage, first engineer, slightly scalded,
Geo. Brawdy, second engineer, dangerously scalded.
Theodore Barney, passenger slightly scalded.
The Steward (white) slightly scaled.
The cook, (white,) dangerously scalded.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of Daniel Speers, late of this city, deceased, are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having claims will present them properly attested for settlement.

M. LEECH,
S. GEORGE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 30.—d&w3t.* Executors.

NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd. Creditors and all persons interested will take notice, that letters of administration on the Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., who died intestate, have been duly granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber; and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said administrator without delay, at his residence in Lawrenceville.

STEPHEN H. SARBER.
Administrator of Joseph Welsh, dec'd, place of residence of Administrator, Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co. Pa. Aug. 30, 1841.—w6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Dan'l McMullin, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Administrator for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will make payment without delay. The Books of the deceased is left in the hands of John Horner, Esq., for collection, who is authorized to receive payments and give receipts.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Administrator.
MARGARET M'MULLIN, Adminis'trx.
Wilkinsburgh, Aug 27. Aug 30—w6t.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a House for the Employment and Support of the Poor, in the County of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Wm. Robinson, Jr., Wm. Hays, John Anderson, Robert Hilands, Francis Karns, James Espy, James Carter, Robert Wallace, and David Shields, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or that of a majority of them, if this act shall be approved as is hereinafter provided, to determine upon and purchase a site for the location of a house for the employment and support of the poor, in the county of Allegheny and to take a conveyance or conveyances therefor, in the name and for the use of the corporation erected in and by this act; and they, or a majority of them, shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the commissioners of said county, on or before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, to be filed in their office; and at the next general election thereafter, the inhabitants of said county, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, shall elect three reputable citizens of said county, to be directors of the poor and house of employment, for Allegheny county, one of whom shall serve three years, one of whom shall serve two years, and the other one year; and the citizens qualified to vote as aforesaid, shall, at each succeeding general election, elect one person to serve as director, for the period of three years, in room of him whose term of office shall then expire; and the return judges of the general election, shall, at their meeting, on the succeeding Friday, cast up the number of votes, and certify under their hands and seals, the names of the directors so chosen, to the commissioners of said county, who shall file the said certificate in their office, and forth with give notice to the said directors of their election. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Allegheny county, to give public notice, of the time of holding the election for the directors of the house of employment, at the same time and in the same manner as he is required to do in regard to other officers. And when the said directors shall have been sworn into office, the duties and powers of the commissioners appointed by this act, shall cease and determine, and said powers and duties shall devolve upon and be executed by said directors.

SEC. 2. Every director elected, in manner aforesaid, or appointed as hereinafter directed, shall, within ten days after he is notified of said election or appointment, and before he enters on the duties of said office, take an oath or affirmation before any justice of the peace of said county, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, that he will discharge the duties of director of the poor for said county, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, and perform the duties aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by the directors for the time being, as debts of the same amount are or shall be by law recoverable; and in case of any vacancy, by a refusal to serve, or by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of said directors, the commissioners of said county shall fill such vacancy, by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided as aforesaid, to serve until the next general election, when another direct or shall be elected to serve, as if no vacancy had happened.

SEC. 3. The said directors and their successors, shall forever hereafter be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the poor of the county of Allegheny, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style, and title of 'the directors of the poor, and of the house of employment, for the county of Allegheny,' and by that name shall, and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever, of the gift, alienation, or bequest, of any person or persons whatever, purchase, take, and hold, any lands and tenements, within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect thereon suitable buildings, for the reception, use, and accommodation of the poor of said county, provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintainance,and employment of said poor, and appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof, that he will well and truly, pay and deliver over to his successor in office, all moneys, bonds, notes, books, accounts, and other papers, to the said corporation belonging, which shall then be remaining in his hands, custody, and possession, and the said directors shall employ, and at pleasure remove a stewart or stewards, and require of him or them an oath, or affirmation, and such security for the faithful performance of his or their duties, as they, the said directors shall deem expedient, and shall appoint a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively; and, with the consent of two justices of the peace, bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one years, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their care, and shall moreover exercise and enjoy all such powers as are now vested in the overseers of the poor, and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter or renew.

SEC. 4. The said directors shall, on or before the first of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, furnish to the county commissioners, an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands, erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year; whereupon the county commissioners of the said county, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to increase the county tax by one fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure or loan on credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remainining three fourths thereof to be paid by installments,with interest,out of the county taxes: Provided, always that if such loan cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax, to be paid by the county treasurer to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor, by the county commissioners as the same may be found necessary.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-three,and annually thereafter, to furnish the commissioners of said county with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house for one year thereafter; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners,as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall, at least once in every year, render an account of all moneys by them received and expended, to the auditors appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules, and regulations as are by law provided respecting the accounts of the county commissioners; and shall, at least once in every year, lay before the court of quarter sessions and grand jury of said county, a list of the number, ages, andsex of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children by them bound out to apprenticeship as aforesaid, with the names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling, and shall at all times, when thereunto required submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests, and moneys payable and receivable by the said corporation and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises, and bequests which shall have been made by or to them.

SEC. 6. As soon as the said buildings shall be erected, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships, wards, and boroughs of the said county of Allegheny, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to the said house of employment, which order the said overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases where, by reason of sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who, being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor persons until such time as he or shemay be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said pauper and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with the said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal shall be paid by the said directors, at a reasonable alluwance.

SEC. 7. The said directors of the house of employment shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be found, after due and careful examination, to be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the county of Allegheny; and the said directors and their successors in office are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to paupers or other persons, in the examinations into the place of their last legal settlement and to issue the necessary process to compel the attendance of witnesses; and in case it shall appear that any pauper thus examined shall not be entitled to relief in said house of employment, and is unable to provide for him or herself, said directors shall cause such pauper to be removed to the county or district in which he or she shall have a gained a legal settlement,or from which he or she shall be entitled to relief; and the cost of such removal; and the necessary temporary relief, shall be paid by the county ordistrict from which the said pauper shall be entitled to relief, and the said directors are hereby empowered to collect the same agreeably tothe act of assembly made for the relief of thepoor in the several counties of this Commonwealth; and that the said directors are hereby empowered to discharge from the said house of employment, in the county of Allegheny, every pauper whom they shall deem to possess sufficient mental and bodily ability to take care of him or herself, and to provide for his or her maintenance; but such pauper so discharged may at any time thereafter, be re-admitted in the manner by this act directed. Provided, He or she shall become infirm and unable to provide for his or her own maintenance and suport.

SEC. 8. The said directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain all such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient, and necessary for the direction, government, and support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance. Provided, That the same be not repugnant to this or any of the other laws of this State or of the United States. And provided also, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions, for the time being, of the county of Allegheny, and shall have received the approbation of the same.

SEC. 9. A quorum of said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said house of employment at least once in every month, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen from the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SEC. 10. The said directors shall each receive one dollar per day for each and every day which he shall necessarily spend in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act. Provided, That the same shall not amount to more than forty dollars for the first year for each director, nor more than thirty dollars each for every subsequent year.

SEC. 11. The commissioners of said County of Allegheny are hereby directed to pay to each of the comissioners named in the first section of this act, the sum of one dollar per day, for each and every day which he shall necessarily spend in performing the duties prescribed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 12. All claims and demands, in relation to the poor in the aforesaid county, existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall continue to have like force as tho' this act had not been passed; and when the same shall have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several wards, boroughs, and townships, in said county of Allegheny, shall be paid over to the directors elected under this act, to be by them applied towards the support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid.

SEC. 13. As soon as the poor of Allegheny County shall be removed to the House of employment of the said County, and the outstanding debts and taxes collected and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor within the said County, shall from thenceforth be abolished.

SEC. 14. The powers conferred and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor of the several wards, boroughs, and townships, by an act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships, of this commonwealth, to recover certain fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for other purposes, are hereby conferred and imposed on the directors elected under this act. And the justices of the peace and sheriff of said county are hereby required and enjoined to pay to said directors, to be by them applied to the support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid the aforesaid fines, forfeitures, and penalties, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the said act, for the payment thereof in other counties, to the overseers of the poor, and to give notice of the receipt thereof to the said directors, within the time and in the manner aforesaid; and for any neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties enjoined on them by the said act, the said justices of the peace and sheriff of said county shall be subject to all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, to which Justices and Sheriffs in other counties, by the said act are subject or liable.

SEC. 15. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny County, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors for the several wards, townships, and boroughs, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labeled on the outside 'poor house,' and in the inside 'for a poor house' or 'against a poor house;' and if it shall appear, upon casting up the votes in the different districts, at the court house, on the same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a poor house, then the foregoing act to take effect, but if a majority of the votes are found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And the sheriff of said county shall cause this section thereof to be published in all the newspapers printed in said county, at least six weeks previous to the next general election; the expenses of which publication shall be paid out of the county treasury.

SEC. 16. The commissioners of the said county are hereby authorized and required to cause this act to be published in not less than three of the public newspapers of the city of Pittsburgh, on or before the first of September next.

SEC. 17. So much of the laws of this commonwealth relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they effect the County of Allegheny.

WM. A. CRABB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JN. H. EWING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

DAVID R. PORTER.

August 28, 1841.—d1&w2t.

STRAY COW.—Came to the dwelling of the subscriber, one mile up Squaw Run, from the Canal, in Indians Township, a COW giving milk, with brown sides, white back, and belly. No ear mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

WM D. HAWKINS.

Aug 24, 1841.—w3t.

STRAY COW.—Estrayed from the Cattle Market, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., a fresh Milch Cow, of a reddish color and a white face, and white round the hoofs. Said Cow had been brought from Franklin Township, Westmoreland county. Any person, taking up said Cow, and sending me a letter to Murraysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., shall be liberally rewarded.

DUNCAN KEITH.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1841—w3t*.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
No.5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—w1y

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny. March 16.—d3t&wtf.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands' who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Bilious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obstbctions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.

To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States.

For sale by
HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent*,
corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.

☞Sub-Agents Wanted; apply as above.☜

April 6, 1841.—w1y.

WM. L. DENISON,
DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves, June 29.—w1y.

TO CARPENTERS.

And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings,&c., &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Window-sash Springs, which have been recommended as a very superior article by many of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Floyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Pattersons, F Graham, Steritt, Kerr, Kunigham, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibtion of the "American Institute," New York, October 1838.

For sale at the Hardware stores of Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, Darlington & Peebles, S. P. Darlington, Whetwore & Wolff, Pittsburgh; Cadwell & Sheppard, Erie; Patterson, Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c., also at the Hardware Commission Houses of Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keim, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia; E. Field & Co., N. Y.

These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in properly, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down. July 24.—d1w&w3m.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—DR. BRANDRETH NEVER APPOINTS DRUGGISTS and PEDLARS as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at DRUG STORES or of PEDLARS—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the TRUE Brandreth's Pills, have an ENGRAVED certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

REMEMBER, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. PRICE, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth.
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl.
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1841.—d&wly.

COUGHS! COUGHS!! COUGHS!

Miller's Cough Syrup,—This preparation, having stood the test of experience, is confidently recommended as being the best now in use, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, and the various affections of the Lungs.

The importance of early and prompt attention to Coughs and Colds cannot be too strongly urged, when it is so well known that consumption, so prevalent in this climate, makes its first approach with a cough or cold, often so slight as to cause no apprehension in the mind of the sufferer, until the disease becomes too deeply seated for medical skill to relieve.

In again calling public attention to this cough remedy,the proprietor would protest against its being classed among the thousand quack medicines yearly offered to the public; he publishes no certificates, they being too easily obtained and manufactured, to be any weight with an intelligent community, but renews the offer to *REFUND THE MONEY* in every case where a bottle of the Syrup is used according to the directions, without benefitting the patient.

Full Directions for use accompany each bottle.

Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr.
Successor to Dr. T. Miller, S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market st., Pittsburgh.
Nov 19, 1840.—d&wtf.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1¼ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ¼ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time
July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

TEETH EXTRACTED.

WASHINGTON BIDDLE & A M'BRIDE.
SURGEON DENTISTS.

(SUCCESSORS TO DR. WILLIAM BIDDLE.)
OFFICE No. 107 Smithfield street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, at the corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Wm. Biddle.

INCORRUPTIBLE PORCELAIN TEETH Inserted on plates or pivots, to resemble nature.—Filing, Scaling, Plugging and all other branches of Dentistry performed in the safest manner, on the most reasonable terms, and in such a way, as regards workmanship, as must give entire satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

If their work is not performed in the most substantial and scientific manner, they agree that no charge shall be made therefor.

TEETH extracted without the slightest risk of fracture of the jaw or contusion of the gums, and with LITTLE OF THE PAIN ordinarily attendant on the operation, by means of the "Improved Ext